

I

County Borough
of Bury



Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

1971



County Borough of Bury

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1971

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Members of the Health Committee 1971

The Mayor - Councillor J. Skellern

Chairman - Alderman W.K. Heaton

Deputy Chairman - Councillor G.S. Hurst

Alderman Spurr *

Councillor Holden

Councillor Abbott

,, Hudson *

,, Caplan *

,, Lancaster *

,, Clarke

,, Stockbridge

,, Clegg

,, Stott *

,, Davies

,, Yates *

,, Froggatt *

Co-opted Members

Mrs L. Roberts *

Dr D.R. Cole

Miss L.A. Rowland *

Dr B.E.G. Garson

Mrs V.B. Dickinson, J.P.

Dr B. Peach

Miss E.V. Jackson

Mr P. Jay

Sub-Committees

* Health Standing Sub-Committee

Staff

Medical Officer of Health ...	G.A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	M.S. Gilbody, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Medical Officer in Department...	*E.W.M. Shaw, M.R.C.S. *J. Lovegrove, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. *P.F. Fletcher, M.B. Ch.B.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon...	A.I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed) B.Sc.
*Consulting Gynaecologist ...	G.H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist ...	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., D.M., D.P.M.
Dental Surgeon	F.J. Heap, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon	V.B. Hyman, L.D.S., V.U.(M/c)(from 17.5.71)
Dental Auxiliary	Mrs K.M. Admans (to 17.2.71)
Dental Surgery Assistant/Clerk	Mrs P. Hodson Mrs B.W. Rosenthal (from 21.6.71)
*Borough Analyst	C.J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Improvement Officer ...	A.E. Snodgrass, F.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	A. Hinkley, 8,9
District Public Health Inspectors	A. Mather, 8,9 E.A. Rogers, 8,9,10 N. Hardman, 8,9 E. Eckersley, 10,11 K. Alldred, 11 (to 3.10.71) P.L. Taylor, 11 P.S. Brown, 11 K.H. Ivatt, 11 (from 29.11.71)
Smoke Control Survey Assistant	F. Leeming
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss K. Yates, 1,4,7
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Mrs B. Dunleavy, 1,2,4,7
Health Visitors	*Miss C.E. Ashley, 1,2,3,4 (part-time from 8.11.71) Mrs D.R. Ullathorne, 1,2,3,4,7 Mrs L.I. Dewhurst, 1,2,4 (to 28.12.71) Mrs L. Shepherd, 1,2,4,7 Mrs M. Miller, 1,2,4 *Mrs J. Wright, 1,2,4 (to 23.4.71) Miss J. Farries, 1,2,4 Mrs D. Stevenson, 1,4
Tuberculosis Nurse	*Mrs M. Stephenson, 1
Visiting Nurses	Miss D.M. Bond, 1 Mrs F. Hobbs, 1 Mrs J. Lowe, 1 (to 30.11.71) Mrs A.W. Dearden, 3 (from 1.11.71)

Staff (continued)

Municipal Midwives	*Mrs W. Calleja, 1,2 Mrs S. Kealey, 1,2 Mrs M.B. McIntosh, 1,2,3 Mrs P. Pattrick, 1,2,7 Mrs J. Barry, 2 Mrs G. Willis, 2,5 Miss B.E.V. Reid, 1,2,6 *Mrs J.E. Bisson, 1,2
Home Nurses	Mrs J. Franks, 1,7 *Mrs S. Garvey, 1 Mrs K. Greenlees, 1,7 Mrs J. Greenwood, 1,7 Mrs D. Griffiths, 1,7 Mrs A. Harding, 1,7 Mrs B. Haslam, 1,2,7 *Mrs K. Hastings, 1 Mrs S. Hewitt, 1,7 Mrs V. Heywood, 1,7 *Mrs A. Latham, 1 Mrs J. Lawrence, 1,7 Mrs V. Murphy, 1,7 Mrs J. Saltmore, 5 *Mrs A. Tyson, 5 *Mrs B. Walker, 1 Miss I. Walton, 1,7 Mrs M. Smith, 5 *Mrs D. Sutton, 5 Mrs Rice, 1 Miss Melanefy, 1 Mrs Howard, 1,2 Mrs J. Marns, 1
Speech Therapist	Mrs S.M. Boothman Miss R.M. Condon (from 16.8.71)
*Orthoptist	Mrs K.M. Rogerson
Chiropodists	Miss J. Hurst *Mrs C. Wells (part time from 1.11.71) Mrs M. Carey (to 17.9.71) *Mr J. Grainger (from 2.2.71) Mr R. Leigh (from 1.3.71 to 6.6.71) Mrs J.B. Crockford (from 8.11.71) *Mrs J.A. Foster (from 7.9.71) Miss S. Birks (from 12.7.71)
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft				Mrs E. Pepper, 1,2)
Training Centre Superintendent				Mr J. Ramsden)
Training Centre Supervisor				Miss N. Ford)
Mental Welfare Officers				Mrs E.M. Lloyd) (to 31.3.71) A. Wardle) C.A.H. Clarke)
Trainee Mental Welfare Officer				Miss M. Butterworth)
Ambulance Officer				B. Flynn (from 8.3.71)
Home Help Organiser				Miss L. Pollard (to 31.3.71)

S t a f f (continued)

Chief Administrative Assistant	Mr P. Butterworth
Administrative Assistants ...	Mr G.F. Schofield Miss M. Exley
Clerical Staff	Miss F.B. Appleby Mrs E. Leigh Miss K. Turner (to 31.5.71) Miss J. Harper Mrs M. Murray Mrs I. Whitehead Mrs D. Simpson Mrs M. Cordwell Miss J. Harker (to 31.3.71) Mrs D. Gibson (from 7.6.71) Miss S. Williams (from 2.8.71)
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	D. Gibson J.R. Ghorst
Welfare Foods Distribution Assistant Clerk	Mrs N.G. Reynolds

* Part-Time

1. S.R.N.
2. S.C.M.
3. S.R.F.N.
4. Cert. H.V.
5. S.E.N.
6. S.R.C.N.
7. Q.I.D.N.
8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board
9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health
10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health
11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to submit my Annual Report for the year 1971.

On 1st April 1971 the Social Services Act came into force, and the Social Services Department commenced work. Some of the services provided by the Health Department now became the responsibility of the Social Services Department: mental health, including the work of the Adult Training Centre, Castlecroft Day Nursery, the registration and supervision of child minders, and the home help service, were all transferred in this way.

After two Consultative Documents and a White Paper, the National Health Service Reorganisation Bill is now passing through Parliament. The intention of this Bill is to unify the three divisions of the present Health Service in hospitals, general medical and other services, and those services such as health visiting and home nursing provided by the local authorities. The National Health Service Act 1948 was designed for health care as it appeared necessary at that time. Since then the needs of society for health care have changed from the treatment of acute illness to a greater emphasis on minor disorders resulting from the stresses of modern life. Obesity, alcoholism and neuroses are now numerically far more important causes of illness than the infectious diseases which held such a prominent position in the 1920s and 1930s. The time has come to change the emphasis from the hospital to the community, and this can only be done by a complete rethink and reorganisation.

Throughout the year the Department continued to have difficulties with staffing, particularly in the case of health visitors and medical staff. Indeed, although the Department has an establishment for two full-time Medical Officers in addition to the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy, not one full time Medical Officer in Department has been in post since 1967. The work of providing medical advice and supervision of child health clinics has been undertaken by medical staff working on a part-time or sessional basis. It is far more satisfactory when full-time staff can be employed for this purpose, so that particular training can be given for the type of work that they will be doing.

On a somewhat brighter note, the number of cases of deaths from bronchitis are now declining each year, and it is likely that this is related to the action taken by the Corporation in its clean air programme. The reduced incidence of foggy weather has been quite noticeable, and our objective measurement of smoke pollution has shown a progressive decrease over the years since the programme was started. Indeed there was a 50% reduction in recorded emission of industrial smoke in the twelve months from 1971. The Bury Smoke Control Order (No.8) 1969 became operative on 1st June, bringing 1,264 premises and 540 acres under smoke

control. During October confirmation was received of the Bury Smoke Control Order (No.9) 1971, bringing another 772 premises under smoke control when it became operative in 1972.

Lung cancer on the other hand continued to take its toll. It is accepted by doctors that this disease is caused by cigarette smoking. Knowing this, the majority of doctors gave up cigarettes years ago, with the result that the mortality from lung cancer in doctors has fallen. The established adult smoker has difficulty in breaking himself of a habit from which he derives much pleasure. It is therefore vital that children should be discouraged from acquiring the habit. Those adults in positions of special responsibility for children, such as teachers, have to be particularly careful, because their attitudes and habits play a great part in determining the attitudes and habits of the children in their care. The department has tried to assist by sending school nurses into the junior schools armed with projector and film strip to give talks to children about the disadvantages of smoking.

Council approved a plan to provide an authorised Gypsy Caravan Site to provide separate sanitary and washing facilities for each pitch in accordance with the provisions of the Caravan Sites Act 1968. The site is expected to be completed during autumn 1972.

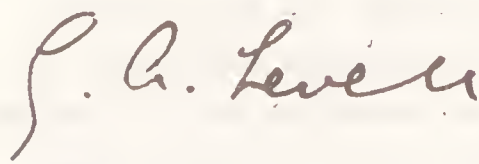
During the year the Council declared two General Improvement Areas totalling 532 dwellings, being the first stage of a rolling programme of ten such Areas including 4,300 houses. The Council propose to declare three further similar areas totalling 1,506 houses before the County Borough becomes part of Metropolitan District 12(c) on 1st April 1974.

There was an unprecedented increase in public awareness of food contamination by foreign objects. Thirty-four such complaints were received and investigated.

In conclusion I should like to thank all my staff for their hard work and the Committee for their continued interest and support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

31st January 1973

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Summary of Statistics 1971

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft
Geological Formation - Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall (inches)	31.95
Area in acres	7,434
Population (Census 1971)	67,776
Persons per acre	9.16
Inhabited Houses (Census 1961)	20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1961)	21,067
New Houses Completed 1971	498
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1971	4
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December 1971	23,977
Rateable Value	£2,319,440
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£21,878
Deaths	839
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	12.31
Average Death-rate (1967-1971)	12.79
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	6.09
Cancer Death-rate	1.92
Respiratory Death-rate	1.01
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.04
Live Births (Male 662; Female 582)	
(Legitimate 1150; Illegitimate 94)	1,244
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	18.25
Average Birth-rate (1967-1971)	18.89
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.39
Still-Births (Male 16; Female 5) (Legitimate 19; Illegitimate 2)	21
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	16.60
Total Live and Still-Births	12.65
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	19
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	15.27
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.80
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.07

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	...	7.23
Early , , , , , , , (per 1,000 total live births)	...	6.43
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	..	22.92
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		Nil
Number of Deaths 		Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births 		Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.0
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.6
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)		18.0

Births

The Bury birth rate remained well above the average for England and Wales (18.25 births per thousand population, compared with 16.0 per thousand population). Indeed, there was an increase from the previous year's 17.73 births per thousand population.

Illegitimate births declined from 8.96 per cent of the total live births in 1970 to 7.39 per cent of total live births in 1971.

Deaths

The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1971 was 12.31. There were altogether a total of 1,273 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 543 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 730, to which must be added 109 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 839.

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1971

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1971	68,130	12.31	18.25	15	17	7	16.60	Nil	0.04
1970	67,880	12.93	17.73	26	28	9	9.95	Nil	0.02
1969	67,070	12.64	19.72	27	24	57	12.68	Nil	Nil
1968	65,960	13.73	19.55	18	20	47	18.25	Nil	Nil
1967	64,540	12.37	19.24	23	25	25	20.50	Nil	0.01
1966	63,620	13.04	20.60	11	12	Nil	23.09	Nil	0.04
1965	62,710	12.80	20.18	25	27	33	17.84	Nil	0.04
1964	62,080	13.14	20.05	22	24	11	19.68	Nil	0.01
1963	61,740	14.69	19.59	21	21	27	17.05	Nil	0.03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.03	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26

Bury County Borough Statistics 1877-1971 (cont.)

Year	Popul- ation	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths.	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	-	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	-	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	-	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	-	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	-	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	-	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	-	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	-	-	-	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	-	-	-	4.9	2.19
Phthisis only									
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	-	-	-	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	-	-	-	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	-	-	-	-	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	-	-	-	-	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	-	-	-	-	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	-	-	-	-	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	-	-	-	-	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	-	-	-	-	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	-	-	-	-	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	-	-	-	-	1.45
1888	56,449	21.06	31.77	144	-	-	-	-	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	-	-	-	-	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	-	-	-	-	-
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	-	-	-	-	-
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	-	-	-	-	-
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	-	-	-	-	-
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	-	-	-	-	-
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	-	-	-	-	-
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	-	-	-	-	-
1879	50,928	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878	50,297	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877	49,674	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

There was a large decrease in the infant mortality rate from 25.96 in 1970 to 15.27 in 1971. This was most marked in the deaths in the first month of life, when there were 8 deaths compared with 17 the previous year, mostly due to a reduction in deaths ascribed to prematurity from 10 to 4. Details are given in the tables following.

An increase in stillbirths from 12 to 21 should be set against early infant deaths to give a perinatal mortality rate of 22.92. This is up on the previous year's 20.72, and can also be compared with the figure for England and Wales (22.0).

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES OR VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY 1971

Causes of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Total
										M	F	
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Asphyxiation	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	4	1	5
Congenital Abnormality	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	3	3	6
Total	7	-	-	1	8	5	3	-	2	10	8	18

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN EACH YEAR 1961-1971

Cause of Death	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Prematurity	4	10	12	6	12	4	13	11	4	5	8
Congenital Abnormalities	6	8	10	4	8	5	2	3	3	5	7
Pneumonia	5	5	4	4	7	4	7	8	5	4	4
Asphyxiation	3	4	2	5				1	1		
Cerebral Haemorrhage		1	2	2				1		3	2
Gastro-enteritis		2	2	1			3	1		1	2
Rhesus incompatibility		1	2				1				
Respiratory Distress Syndrome			1	1	1	2			6	4	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum									1		2
Fibrocystic Disease							1				
Pulmonary Haemorrhage							1				
Renal Agenesis							1				
Bronchitis							1	3	1		2
Accidental Deaths								1	1	2	
Open Verdict								1		1	
Pulmonary T.B.									1		
Bronchial Asthma									1		
Marasmus										1	
Intestinal Haemorrhage										2	
Idiopathic Epilepsy										1	
Leukaemia										1	
Meningitis											1
Total	18	31	35	23	28	15	31	28	24	30	29

COMPARITIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR 1971

Birth Rate (Crude)	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.0	11.6	18	12	22	0.13	0.03	0.17
Birkenhead	18.5	12.8	27	19	34	-	-	-
Burnley	16.55	14.58	21.43	16.39	19.66	-	-	-
Bury	18.25	12.31	15.27	16.60	22.92	-	-	-
Halifax	17.0	15.0	23	16	27	-	-	-
Liverpool	15.8	13.2	22	15.5	27.52	0.103	-	0.103
Manchester	16.46	13.15	23.52	15.22	28.89	-	-	-
Oldham	17.57	14.07	28.06	14.89	29.77	1.06	-	1.06
Preston	16.6	14.4	22	19	29	-	-	-
Rochdale	19.1	13.2	29	13	28	-	-	-
St. Helens	19.8	12.8	24.3	17.7	30.1	-	-	-
Stockport	16.6	13.2	21	15	26	-	-	-
Wallasey	14.7	12.9	24	15	32	-	-	-
Wigan	19.1	13.1	26.0	15.0	30.0	-	-	-

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1971

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District								
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
All causes Certified	839	19	4	3	7	26	199	247	334
Uncertified... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
" " Oesophagus	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
" " Stomach	15	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	6
" " Intestine	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7
" " Larynx	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
" " Lung, bronchus...	35	-	-	-	-	1	25	7	2
" " Breast	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1
" " Uterus	7	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3
" " Prostate...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	42	-	-	-	1	7	14	15	5
Diabetes Mellitus	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1
Benign and Unspecified neoplasms ...	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other Endocrine etc. diseases ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Mental Disorders... ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	21	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	229	-	-	-	-	3	63	76	87
Other Forms of Heart Disease...	32	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	17
Cerebrovascular Disease	127	-	-	-	-	1	17	32	77
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	47
Pneumonia	45	3	1	-	-	-	5	15	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema	26	-	1	-	-	-	8	9	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System...	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
Congenital Anomalies	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-
All other accidents	20	3	1	1	-	-	3	4	8
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	8	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	-
All other external causes	7	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1
Meningitis	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Multiple Sclerosis	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Total	839	19	4	3	7	26	199	247	334

There was again a reduction in deaths from bronchitis and emphysema from 48 in 1969 to 38 in 1970, and to 26 in 1971. This could be due to a reduction in smoke and smog in the atmosphere.

R a i n f a l l

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	2.55	5.14	3.80	3.52	2.64	inches
February	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	3.05	1.96	2.44	5.21	3.10	,,
March	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	1.78	3.57	2.68	3.16	2.24	,,
April	1.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	1.34	2.50	3.13	4.16	2.59	,,
May	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	5.71	4.27	4.16	1.09	2.55	,,
June	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	3.58	3.95	3.29	2.80	2.65	,,
July	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	3.67	3.29	1.60	3.40	1.83	,,
August	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	5.46	2.03	2.82	3.38	3.90	,,
September	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	4.85	8.76	2.24	3.41	0.92	,,
October	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	7.22	6.28	1.54	4.45	4.31	,,
November	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	3.41	3.48	7.05	7.16	4.03	,,
December	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	2.67	1.16	3.48	2.20	1.19	,,
Total	36.60	33.06	37.18	44.00	46.97	45.29	46.39	38.23	43.94	31.95	,,

PART II

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Co-operation with Family Doctors

Most of the District Nurses and Health Visitors are attached to family doctors. The process will be completed when the Health Centre is in operation. Attachment was readily put into operation in Bury because the majority of doctors in the area have formed two group practices of 12 and 10 doctors respectively. The full attachment of midwives, although desirable, was not feasible because of the small number of midwives, so a liaison scheme has been under trial. Some advantages in antenatal care are evident, and no serious snags have occurred so far.

There has been a continuing involvement of the general practitioners in the clinical work of the Health Department with the performance of child health clinics, school medical inspections, and cervical cytology.

Two general practitioners sit on the Health Committee as co-opted members, whilst the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and the Executive Council.

Co-operation with the Hospital Service

Health Visitors attend the paediatric and diabetic out-patients clinics. The tuberculosis visitor maintains a close liaison with the Chest Clinic. Consultants perform several local authority clinics - ante-natal, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmic, child guidance. The consultant geriatrician conducts a monthly clinic on local authority premises and is accompanied by a local authority nurse on many of his domiciliary visits. District nurses attend patients after hospital discharges and prepare people for X-rays when requested. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee. Medical Officers of the department participate fully in tutorials and seminars held at Bury General Hospital. A hospital consultant represents the Hospital Management Committee at the meetings of the Health Committee.

Health Centre

The Health Centre is approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be in operation by the beginning of March 1973. It provides main surgery accommodation for 4 general practitioners, with room for a fifth if necessary.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Health Clinics

No new clinics were opened in 1971. There was again a slight fall in the total attendances from 19,666 in 1970 to 19,179 in 1971 as general practitioners extended their own child health facilities. Agreement has been given to the building of a new clinic on Mile Lane which will also provide surgery accommodation for 2 general practitioners if necessary. A health visitor will be based at the Clinic which is situated in an expanding residential area. It is hoped that it will be ready in December 1973.

Table of Child Health Clinics in Bury 1971

	The Wyldes	Totting- ton Road	Huntley Mount	Sunny- Bank	Brandles- holme	Walm- ersley	Total
Number of sessions held	154	100	50	100	50	50	504
Total Attendances made:							
Infants under 1 year	3292	2409	1513	3258	921	986	12379
Children 1 to 5 years	2209	1202	879	927	879	592	6800
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2216	844	653	1095	468	249	5525
Average attendance per session	36	36	48	42	36	31	-

The medical staffing of clinics continued to be a problem and it was necessary to employ outside doctors on a sessional basis in order to cope. It is a great advantage to have full time medical officers with a special interest in preventive medicine and developmental paediatrics to staff child health clinics, otherwise only a basic service can be given, including immunisation and vaccination procedures.

During the year Health Visitors performed screening tests for hearing defects on 420 children under the age of 5 years. The tests were performed on clinic premises.

Phenylketonuria

Although rare this disorder will lead to severe mental handicap unless the infant is fed with a special diet, and it is therefore vitally important to detect cases as early in life as possible. The urine test formerly used has now been discarded, and from the beginning of 1970 the Scrivers test has been used. This is a blood test taken from a simple heel prick performed on all infants aged 10-14 days. It enables other disorders of amino acid metabolism as well as phenylketonuria to be detected.

Except in the case of infants still in hospital, the blood specimens are taken by Health Visitors and are despatched to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, for the laboratory investigation.

Results: 1,058 tests taken - all negative.

LIST OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1971

Case Ref.	Defect Observed
F492	Anal Atresia
F684	Hydrocephalus
F707	(Hydrocephalus (Spina Bifida
G261	(Spina Bifida (Hydrocephalus
G417	Cleft Lip Cleft Palate
G489	Talipes
G969	Unspecified Limb Malformation
G15	Talipes
G661	Hydrocephalus
G749	Hypospadias, Epispadias
H15	Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus
H49	Rectal and Anal Atresia
H197	Talipes
H274	Hydrops Foetalis
H358	Other specified malformations of Brain or Spinal Cord
H450	Reduction Deformity Hand or Arm
H463	Hydospadias
H662	Anencephalus Foetus
H690	Hydrocephalus, Defect of Female Genitalia

Family Planning

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967 enables local health authorities to provide family planning advice and treatment (including supplies) for those whom pregnancy would be detrimental, on either medical or social grounds. In order to take advantage of this the Health Committee asked the Family Planning Association to act as their agent in providing a family planning service to include "Social" as well as "Medical" cases. The local health authority agreed that this service should be available for the unmarried as well as married people.

The Family Planning Association conducts evening sessions twice weekly at the Wylde Clinic, and sessions twice weekly at Sunnybank Clinic, at one of which the intra-uterine device can be inserted.

The number of cases referred by Health Visitors in 1971 was 22.

Dental Treatment

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five were treated at the Wylde Clinic and Sunnybank Clinic (after 17.5.71) as follows:

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Number of persons examined during the year		Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year		Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and nursing mothers	4	-	4	-	3	-
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	92	20	86	19	30	3

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment		Fillings		Silver Nitrate Treatment		Crowns or Inlays		Extractions		General Anaesthetics		Dentures provided full upper or lower	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Children under Five	-	-	98	41	-	-	-	-	72	10	-	-	-	-

Physiotherapy

A part-time physiotherapist treated children at the Wylde Clinic mostly referred from Child Health Clinics as follows:-

Physiotherapy of children under the age of 5

	Remedial Exercises	Ultra-Violet therapy
Cases treated	28	10
Number of treatments	136	89
Average attendance per child	5	9
Number of children discharged	22	8
Number of children defaulted	6	2
Number of children still attending at year end	-	-

Premature Infants

The Health Department is notified when a premature infant is discharged from hospital. In 1971 there were 60 (95 in 1970). There was a reduction in the number of infant deaths ascribed to prematurity from 9 in 1970 to 5 in 1971.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Staff
There are no staff changes. Throughout the year a full establishment of 6 full-time and 2 part-time midwives was maintained. 8 pupil midwives received practical training from the 3 midwives recognised as teachers by the Central Midwives Board.

Number of confinements

The following table shows the number of confinements at home and in hospital during 1970 and 1971. 83% of confinements took place in hospital in 1971 compared with 79% the previous year.

Year	Hospital confinements	Domiciliary confinements
1970	942	252
1971	1014	204

In many areas of the country it is reported that domiciliary midwives are not having enough deliveries to perform because nearly all are taking place in hospital. However, in Bury the 6 full-time domiciliary midwives each performed over 30 deliveries.

Early discharges

During the year 927 mothers were discharged from hospital before the tenth day after confinement and were supervised at home by a domiciliary midwife. Of these 111 were discharged from hospital at or before 48 hours after confinement.

Ante-natal Clinics

The following table shows attendances during 1971:

	Wylde Clinic	Tottington Rd. Clinic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	Total
No. of new cases	127	33	37	60	257
No. of attendances	675	185	184	315	1359

Not all mothers who first attended local authority antenatal clinics continued to attend there. A proportion were considered to require delivery in Hospital and were therefore referred to the antenatal clinic at Fairfield General Hospital.

The following table shows the results of blood tests of mothers attending the local authority antenatal clinics:

	Negative	Positive
Wasserman reaction	217	0
Rhesus factor	41	195

Physiotherapy

Relaxation classes were conducted weekly at The Wylde and Sunnybank Clinics by a physiotherapist. They continued to be very popular.

Health Education

A midwife gave weekly talks illustrated by film strips and followed by discussions with the mothers attending the antenatal clinic. Mothercraft lectures were also given in schools to the senior girls by a Health Visitor.

Midwives' Notifications of Intention to Practise

The number of midwives registered as practising during 1971 was 58. Of these, 8 were Municipal Midwives and 50 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Health Visiting

The work of the department continued to be hampered by a shortage of trained health visitors. It has always been difficult to recruit health visitors, and for several years Bury has sponsored health visiting students in an attempt to provide enough staff. Unfortunately even this failed in one year recently when no candidate could be recruited with sufficient educational qualifications to take a health visiting course. We started 1971 with 8 health visitors out of an establishment of 14, and ended the year with 6½. To maintain the service it was necessary to employ State Registered Nurses for duties for which full training and expertise of a Health Visitor were not necessary.

Visits and Attendance of Health Visitors

						1971
First visits to notified births	1230
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3707
Re-visits to children from one to two years	2089
Re-visits to children from two to five years	5218
Visits to expectant mothers	286
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	20
Visits to premature infants	486
Visits re infectious diseases	55
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	1063
Visits re Hospital discharges	358
Visits to Old People	2756
Visits for other causes	364
						<hr/>
Total Visits effective	17632
Number of visits where no access was gained	3189
						<hr/>
Total Visits	20821
						<hr/>
Attendances at Clinics:-						
Infant Welfare Centres	596
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics	155
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	177
						<hr/>
Total Attendances at Clinics	828
						<hr/>

**CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE - CHILDREN NEGLECTED
OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

**Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50),
Ministry of Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50)**

Report on the work of the Committee during 1971

The Co-ordinating Committee met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was eleven.

The circumstances of children in 68 families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May 1952. Cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:-

By the Medical Officer of Health	38
By the Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
By the N.S.P.C.C. Officer	7
By the Chief Area Officer, Ministry of Social Security	...				2
By the Director of Social Services...	4
By the Director of Education	3
By the Teachers' Association Representative		1
By the Probation Officer	5
By the Liaison Officer, County Police	1

One new case was brought forward during 1971, and seventeen family cases previously reported made a total of eighteen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 68, of which 44 are of school age.

'Battered Babies'

Occasionally parents will cause serious injury to their infant in a fit of rage. The parents will thus usually take the child to their doctor or to the Casualty Department of a hospital with a misleading story. It is important that the truth is discovered not only so that the parents can be tried, but particularly as experience has shown that such parents are quite likely to "batter" their children again. It has been agreed that if such a case presented itself at the Casualty Department of Bury General Hospital the Director of Social Services and the Medical Officer of Health should be informed. The Health Department organised a day seminar on the subject, which was well attended.

Home Nursing

Prior to commencement of the National Health Service in 1948 the Bury District Nursing Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, was the voluntary body providing District Nurses in the area. After the Appointed Day it became a duty of the local health authority to provide a home nursing service and this was done in co-operation with the Bury District Nursing Association. The local health authority employed the nursing staff and was responsible for their deployment, whilst the voluntary committee continued to provide nursing comforts and equipment out of its funds and to sponsor home nurses on training courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing leading to the award of Q.I.D.N. certificate.

The Queen's Institute training courses ceased in 1969 and were replaced by a government course of district nursing training leading to a District Nursing Certificate. Three nurses successfully undertook and completed this training in 1971. The Committee of the Bury District Nursing Association, which includes two representatives of the local health authority as well as the Medical Officer of Health, meets once monthly and receives a report from the Nursing Officer in charge of District Nursing.

The day-to-day management of the Home Nurses is the responsibility of the Director of Nursing Services, who is in her turn responsible through the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee.

Visits made by Home Nurses 1971

Number of patients on register at 1st January	417
Number of new patients during the year	1099
Number of patients on register at 31st December	526

Visits made by District Nurses 1971

	Cases	Conval- escent	Disposal			Still on Register	Visits
			Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes		
Bronchitis and Chest	42	15	8	6	3	10	1209
Diabetes	24	1	4	1	3	15	3251
Blood Diseases ...	259	27	26	18	27	161	6831
Cerebral	84	10	25	10	6	33	2307
Senility	73	3	27	11	10	22	3145
Cardiac	34	4	8	7	3	12	1233
Surgical	409	233	38	9	31	98	10052
Gynaecological ...	42	21	6	-	8	7	311
Neoplasm	66	8	17	33	2	6	1010
Intestinal	26	6	7	-	1	12	580
Prep. for X-ray ...	63	6	53	1	1	2	170
Rheumatoid Arthritis	47	3	7	4	6	27	2136
Nervous Conditions	55	10	4	4	3	34	4072
Skin	1	-	-	-	-	1	246
Medical	291	110	55	21	18	86	6067
Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (under 5 yrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1516	457	285	125	123	526	43515

Attachment to Group Practices

The majority of doctors in Bury are now in two group practices, and this has provided an opportunity for the attachment of district nurses to them. All are agreed that attachment has been a success. In addition, a nurse is on duty at the Health Department until 9-00 p.m. If she is out on a visit, messages are received on her behalf at the Ambulance Depot.

Treatment after discharge from hospital

Home nursing is provided, if necessary, after discharge from hospital. A discharge notice from the hospital gives details of the treatment required and is preceded by a telephone call if necessary. A considerable number of visits are made to patients' houses to prepare them for X-rays.

Provision of Nursing Requisites

The Bury District Nursing Association supplies a wide range of nursing equipment such as commodes, bedpans and more sophisticated equipment such as ripple beds. When this is not out on loan it is kept in the district nursing clinic in the Town Hall.

Ambulance Service

Following the transfer of responsibility for the Goshen Training Centre from the Health Department to the Social Services Department on 1st April 1971, and at the same time the transfer of responsibility for the Junior Training Centre to the Education Department (as Goshen School) there was a reduction in the numbers transported there by the ambulance service. A slight reduction in hospital out-patient work also occurred. The following table analyses the work of the ambulance service during the year:

Number of calls dealt with	40,829
Number of general removals	38,824
Number of Accident cases	2,005
Summary of Accident Cases						
Street accidents (other than motor) (Day 432; Night 125)						557
Motor accidents	172
Works accidents	159
Home accidents	1,107
Analysis of types of Removals						
Hospital admissions	1,729
Hospital discharges	2,242
Transfers between hospitals	1,463
Out-patients (X-rays, Massage, etc.)	15,898
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	22
Maternity cases, hospital admission	374
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	161
Municipal Midwives	71
Accidents...	2,005
Training Centre passengers	16,630
Mortuary cases	51
Infectious Diseases	3
Emergencies	133
To Railway Stations	47
						<hr/> 40,829 <hr/>

Patients removed annually

Year			Total cases			
1946	6,465	Increase	579	on previous year
1947	7,605	Increase	1,140	,,
1948	8,486	Increase	881	,,
1949	12,556	Increase	4,070	,,
1950	14,097	Increase	1,541	,,
1951	13,503	Decrease	594	,,
1952	14,108	Increase	605	,,
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180	,,
1954	13,914	Increase	986	,,
1955	15,116	Increase	1,202	,,
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369	,,
1957	14,713	Increase	966	,,
1958	22,302	Increase	7,589*	,,
1959	24,277	Increase	1,975	,,
1960	31,984	Increase	7,707	,,
1961	33,173	Increase	1,189	,,
1962	33,197	Increase	24	,,
1963	32,973	Decrease	224	,,
1964	33,281	Increase	308	,,
1965	35,135	Increase	1,854	,,
1966	38,179	Increase	3,044	,,
1967	40,375	Increase	2,196	,,
1968	39,813	Decrease	562	,,
1969	41,719	Increase	1,906	,,
1970	45,414	Increase	3,695	,,
1971	40,829	Decrease	4,585	,,

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

Prevention of Illness, Care, and After-care

Cervical Cytology

In March 1966, a new service was commenced to prevent cancer of the neck of the womb by examination of smears. It was discovered some years ago by Papanicolaou that cells from the neck of the womb showed suspicious changes many years before cancer actually developed. A simple technique has been devised which consists of scraping the neck of the womb with a wooden spatula and smearing this on to a glass slide. The slide is then examined microscopically for the presence of suspicious cells. The process of obtaining the smears is quite painless and takes only a minute or two.

	The Wylde Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic
No. of Clinics	18	12
No. of smears taken	131	90
No. referred for further investigation	2	-

The procedure if suspicious cells are found in the smear is to refer the patient to the gynaecological out-patients department at Fairfield General Hospital. Here a consultant will examine her and arrange for further investigation and any necessary preventive measures.

Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test which should be repeated every three years. In fact cancer of the cervix does occasionally occur below this age and it has not been our policy to turn younger married women away if they request the test.

Health Clinic for the Elderly

This is a new venture, commenced in May 1969 in co-operation with the Consultant Geriatrician. The intention is to examine elderly persons who in the opinion of the visiting nurse or of their family doctors are not as fit as they might be having regard to their age, yet are not obviously in need of treatment. The clinic thus differs from "open" geriatric advice clinics in that firstly there is selection of suitable persons for examination and secondly the agreement and comments of the family doctor are sought.

The clinic is held at Huntley Mount Clinic. Patients are transported by sitting-case ambulance vehicle if necessary. It is staffed by two nurses and a shorthand typist provided by the Local Authority together with the consultant geriatrician. Each patient is weighed, measured, vision tested and urine tested by one nurse, whilst the other interviews the patient to obtain the social circumstances and medical history. The consultant then conducts his medical examination and takes blood for haemoglobin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and blood urea, as a routine.

A report is sent to the family doctor in each case together with any recommendation of the consultant.

Ten men and twenty women were examined during the year.

Number of clinics held	9
-------------------------------	---

Chiropody

The chiropody service has grown continuously since the Health Department assumed responsibility in 1960. At the end of 1971 3 full-time and 3 part-time chiropodists were directly employed by the Health Department, assisted by 2 chiropodists in private practice who also accepted patients under the Corporation scheme. The following table shows the number of treatments given each year:

Year	Treatments at Clinics	Domiciliary Treatments	Treatments of Schoolchildren	Treatments under the Scheme by Private Chiropodists	Total Treatments
1971	7115	1944	1461	829	11349
1970	5660	1448	1270	512	8890
1969	4792	997	432	1707	7928
1968	5048	1449	452	1591	8540
1967	4086	1162	422	1356	7026
1966	3270	846	249	935	5300
1965	2340	507	469	817	4133
1964	2237	600	342	767	3946
1963	1879	639	308	855	3681
1962	203	68	38	659	968
1961	951	292	-	698	1941
1960	246	130	-	843	1219

The chiropody service is available to the elderly, the mentally and physically handicapped, expectant mothers and school children. A charge of 15p is made for each treatment except in the case of school children, who are treated free. The great majority of cases treated are elderly persons.

Since October 1969 treatments have been performed at Huntley Mount Clinic on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings in addition to the usual facilities at the Wyld Clinic in the town centre.

Health Education

Anti-Smoking Campaign

A meeting was convened at the Town Hall by the Mayor to discuss ways in which the dangers of cigarette smoking could be brought to the attention of the people of Bury. Invitations were sent to all members of the Council, Chief Officers, medical practitioners, consultants, head teachers, and other persons likely to be interested, including members of the local press. The meeting was well attended, and after an introduction and welcome from the Mayor, was addressed by a Consultant Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, followed by a good discussion. A Working Party was set up to make recommendations. As a result of the recommendations of this Working Party, a series of talks illustrated by film strips was given by school nurses to nine-year-old children in school. The Corporation derived much help from Action on Smoking and Health Ltd., to which it agreed to contribute as a corporate member.

Part III

Control of Infectious Diseases

Incidence

The first table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases (except tuberculosis, which is dealt with on a later page) in Bury during 1971.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than tuberculosis)	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													Total Cases Removed to Hosp.	Deaths of Notified Cases
	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65		
Scarlet Fever	11	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (F (Paralytic))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	68	3	7	26	-	-	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	217	13	25	30	37	28	75	4	-	1	-	3	1	2	-
Meningitis	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Typhoid and Parathypoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	19	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	331	18	33	58	38	30	122	12	3	8	-	5	4	5	-

There is a marked drop in measles notifications in 1971 (217 compared with 747 the year previously). Measles vaccination could be having the desired effect, and there is no reason why eventually measles should not be eliminated altogether.

The number of notified cases of whooping cough (68) was the highest for many years and emphasises the need for mothers to have their infants immunised.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1961 to 1971

Disease	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	17	12	18	5	17	16	5	7	2	9	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	5	5	5	2	1	5	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	11	6	7	5	1	9	-	5	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	29	138	9	9	30	11	10	12	32	2	9
Whooping Cough	22	14	45	31	18	47	29	5	12	37	68
Measles	578	111	1207	617	376	713	343	310	243	747	217
Food Poisoning	3	3	1	4	1	1	-	4	30	31	4
Meningococcal Infections	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	2	-	2	2
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	19
Total	668	290	1299	682	450	802	394	346	352	844	331

Prophylaxis against many infectious diseases is available either at local authority clinics or from family doctors. The following two tables show the number of primary causes and reinforcing dose given in infants and school children.

**Protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough,
Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles**

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 1967		
Measles	-	311	246	68	83	6	714
Diphtheria	3	587	219	31	63	15	918
Whooping Cough	3	584	219	29	13	-	848
Tetanus	3	592	222	34	74	89	1014
Poliomyelitis	2	587	227	34	71	11	932

Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964- 1967		
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	6	30	14	925	76	1051
Whooping Cough	-	6	30	13	7	-	56
Tetanus	-	6	30	14	929	100	1079
Poliomyelitis	-	7	25	12	906	44	994

Rubella Vaccination

The vaccination procedure is intended to protect young adult women from the dangers of Rubella during pregnancy. This, usually, mild and almost trivial childhood illness can cause very severe abnormalities in the unborn child including deafness, congenital heart disease, blindness, mental retardation, liver and spleen disorders etc. As the vaccine is a freeze dried preparation of living attenuated virus, the vaccination scheme is limited to young girls who are unlikely to be pregnant, and the Department of Health and Social Security is not at the present time recommending any extension of the scheme to cover older girls or young women.

A total of 651 girls were vaccinated against Rubella, the total number in the seven months age group being approximately 300.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox occurred and the following tables show the number of persons vaccinated against this disease in 1971:-

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated against Smallpox in 1971

Age at date of vaccination i.e. born in years		0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 year 1970	2-4 yrs 1967-69	5-14 yrs 1957-66	15 or over before 1956	TOTAL
Vaccin- ations	At Clinic	1	-	-	2	116	76	7	8	210
	P.M.A.	1	1	-	2	30	72	18	26	150
	TOTAL	2	1	-	4	146	148	25	34	360
Re- Vaccin- ations	At Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	12
	P.M.A.	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	82	106
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	90	118

The Department of Health and Social Security has now recommended that smallpox vaccination in infancy should cease as a routine measure. The success of the smallpox eradication campaign conducted by the World Health Organisation has significantly reduced the chance of smallpox being imported into this country from abroad. A small stock of smallpox vaccine will continue to be held by the Health Department for the use of family doctors who wish to vaccinate overseas travellers.

	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (excluding epidemic vaccinations)
	%	%	%	%
Local authority staff	73.2	75.3	100	46.4
General practitioners	26.8	24.7	-	53.6

Tuberculosis

A total of 17 new cases were notified. 13 of these were male and 4 female. The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per thousand population in each of the last five years.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1967	11	0.01	3	-
1968	9	0.01	1	-
1969	8	0.01	5	-
1970	14	0.01	3	-
1971	17	0.01	2	-
Average for 5 years	12	0.01	-	-

A full-time tuberculosis visitor employed by the local authority investigates the social and domestic circumstances of every case of pulmonary T.B. She does her work in close liaison with the Chest Clinic and takes such action as is necessary to prevent infection of others. This includes the tracing of contacts and arranging for chest X-rays or Heaf tests, health education, and arranging for urgent re-housing if necessary. No cases needed re-housing in 1971.

The tuberculosis visitor made 1,021 home visits in 1971.

Routine Chest X-rays

It is Corporation policy that certain personnel in frequent contact with children should have chest X-rays on appointment and at not less than three-yearly intervals:-

Staff of Children's Homes	Clinic Nurses	Midwives
Residential Nursery Staff	Welfare Assistants	Dental Staff inc.
Day Nursery Staff	Child Guidance Clinic Staff	Receptionists
Junior Training Centre Staff	School Nurses	Child Care Officers
School Caretakers	Health Visitors	School Secretaries

In addition, the registration of child minders and private nurseries is made dependant upon satisfactory Chest X-rays of those in contact with the children. The X-rays are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The following tables show the result of Heaf Tests of Bury school children performed as part of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme since 1960. The reduction of positive reactors since then is some evidence that infectious pulmonary T.B. is less widespread. The table also shows that new notifications of pulmonary T.B. are still occurring.

B. C. G. Vaccination (Against Tuberculosis) School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age)

1. Number Heaf tested	750
2. Number found positive...	27
3. Number found negative...	701
4. Number vaccinated	724

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis thus giving them protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at school or local authority clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. B.C.G. vaccination is performed on the upper part of the arm, just like smallpox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms are circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

By arrangement with Bury General Hospital those children who give a strongly positive skin test have a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
% positive tuberculin reaction(Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5	11.5	7.6	7.1	4.1	5.1	5.1
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	8	18	17	11	12	11	9	9	14	17

Venereal Diseases

Treatment

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Males - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Females - Tuesday 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. to 12 noon

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence

There was a rise in the number of new cases from the Bury area attending the Diagnostic Clinic in 1971 compared with the previous year. The following table gives a breakdown of new cases by cause for the last 5 years:-

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Number of new cases, Bury County Borough, each year

Year	Totals all Conditions	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Genital Infections	Other Conditions
1971	111	2	27	29	53
1970	87	3	21	63	
1969	127	3	49	75	
1968	51	2	11	38	
1967	82	4	16	62	

Health Education

Posters are displayed in public lavatories explaining how venereal diseases can be avoided, and where treatment may be obtained.

Contact Tracing

"Contact slips" are issued by the consultant venereologist to all new patients attending the Diagnostic Clinic. A specialist health visitor is not employed by Bury local health authority for contact tracing work.

P A R T I V

Sanitary Circumstances

I am indebted to Mr A.E. Snodgrass, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following part of the Report.

Inspection of the District

The number and nature of inspections made by Public Health Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken.

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts	4735	940	341	451	180
Noise Nuisance	177	1	1	-	-
Land and Tips	9	-	-	-	-
Offensive smells	112	-	-	-	-
Vermin	220	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	193	59	58	44	39
Tents, Vans and Sheds	295	101	101	101	101
Houses in multiple occupation	18	-	-	-	-
Schools	16	-	-	-	-
Ashes accommodation	29	13	10	10	9
Accumulations	474	77	69	77	65
Animals or Birds	26	-	-	1	1
Stable premises	2	-	-	-	-
Piggeries	8	-	-	-	-
Rats and Mice	277	-	-	-	-
Drainage inspected	1252	174	169	139	129
Drainage tested	70	-	-	-	-
A.R.P. Shelters	1	-	-	-	-
Closets - Water	46	124	104	69	51
Pails or privies	6	-	-	-	-
Septic tanks	8	-	-	-	-
Sewers and Street Gullies	29	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	2	1	1	-	-
Diseases of Animals Acts	34	-	-	-	-
Milk shops and dairies	104	-	-	-	-
Ice-cream premises	23	-	-	-	-
Markets	222	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs for meat inspection	945	-	-	-	-
Meat shops	1117	-	-	-	-
Food preparing premises	128	-	-	-	-
General Food Premises	3350	76	12	40	7
Food Inspection	333	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses - Factory	4	-	-	-	-
Shops Act	20	-	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	9	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing Premises	2	-	-	-	-
Offices and Business Premises	159	38	16	36	12
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	19	-	-	-	-
Merchandise Marks Act	3231	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	1	-	-	-	-
Weeds Act	5	1	1	-	-
Offensive Trades	47	-	-	-	-

Factories - with mechanical power	58	51	6	7	6
without mechanical power	1	6	1	-	-
Outworkers	7	-	-	-	-
Suspected Food Poisoning	9	-	-	-	-
Infectious diseases	208	-	-	-	-
Disinfection	15	-	-	-	-
Housing - Consolidated regulations	582	-	-	-	-
Other visits, including					
General Improvement Areas	2188	-	-	-	-
Disinfestation	204	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	84	-	-	-	-
Rent Act	46	-	-	-	-
Smoke Abatement observations	30	2	2	-	-
Premises Visited	56	-	-	-	-
Smoke Control Premises	3693	129	129	-	-
Smoke Control Areas Premises -					
Observations	1	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric Pollution	527	-	-	-	-
Pet Animals Act	4	-	-	-	-
Watercourses	3	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Visits	1282	-	-	-	-
Interviews, owners, tradesmen etc.	1609	-	-	-	-
Samples - Food & Drugs - formal	277	-	-	-	-
informal	45	-	-	-	-
Rag Flock Act - formal	28	-	-	-	-
informal	3	-	-	-	-
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act -					
formal	1	-	-	-	-
informal	10	-	-	-	-
Water - bacteriological	59	-	-	-	-
chemical	25	-	-	-	-
Clean milk - bacteriological	97	-	-	-	-
Pathological specimens	8	-	-	-	-
Other Foods	83	-	-	-	-
Shellfish	3	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	92	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	26326	1793	1021	976	601

Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated

Number of informal notices served	598
Number of informal notices complied with	320
Number of statutory notices served	321
Number of statutory notices complied with	277
Number of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	976
Number of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	61
Number of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	2638

These recorded enquiries related to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The numbers of such enquiries have increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records, further increased by supplementary verbal enquiries. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings, other than Council houses, continued to become owner/occupied.

Total number of complaints received 1769
 Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Depts. 29

Eighteen drains were cleared of obstruction in default of owners and occupiers of premises under the provisions of Section 146, Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Legal proceedings were instituted in five cases where landlords failed to comply with statutory notices served under Section 93 Public Health Act 1936 and in one case for the failure of a tenant to maintain a clean house, free of accumulations. The Borough Justices granted the Council four Nuisance Orders. One summons was withdrawn upon completion of work and one summons was adjourned "sine die" following change in ownership of house.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	17	4	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	391	55	8
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	-	-
Total	419	59	9

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	1	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	62	16	13
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
Total	68	17	14

Number of outworkers lists received	3
Number of outworkers employed in the Borough	8
Number of visits to outworkers premises	8

All outworkers are engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

Water Supply

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order 1961, became operative on 1st April, 1963, by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, Bolton Corporation Waterworks, for the following information.

Particulars Required	Remarks
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory:- (a) in quality (b) in quantity	(a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analysis.	RAW WATER - 679 samples submitted to bacterial examination and partial chemical analysis. 29 samples submitted to full chemical analysis 2439 samples of filtered and treated water submitted to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis 38 samples of filtered and treated water submitted to full chemical analysis 97.3% of all above samples referred to were satisfactory.
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	NIL Found
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination	Nil Required
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) direct to houses (b) by means of standpipes	(a) 99.79% (b) Nil

The following extensions and renewals of water mains were carried out in 1971.

Size				Existing Property	New Property	Other Development	Renewals
2"	-	844 metres	54 metres	20 metres
3"	144 metres	199 metres	30 metres	-
4"	-	78 metres	89 metres	-
6"	-	302 metres	-	-
18"	-	-	-	198 metres

Fluoride content of towns' water is equivalent to 0.05/0.06 parts per million fluorine.

Water Sampling by Local Authority

Sources of Supply	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	6	2	31	-	39
Private Wells and Springs	6	-	5	1	12
Total number of Samples	12	2	36	1	51

Five samples of water reported to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination were taken from four dairy farms supplied by wells and springs. Further samples were taken and three dairy farms were found to be satisfactory. The sample of towns water found to be unsatisfactory on chemical examination was found to be due to the flushing of a newly laid concrete main. Further samples at the same point were found to be satisfactory. Arrangements were made to improve the run-off point of supply at the other dairy farm concerned. One sample of boiler feed water was also taken and a sample of sub-soil water taken to determine source.

Swimming Baths

Eighteen samples of water were obtained from three swimming baths within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Pathologist reports all samples to be satisfactory.

Eleven samples of water were taken from an open air public bathing pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. Nine samples were reported by the Pathologist to be of acceptable standard. The bathing pool is supplied with water from a natural upland surface source and is daily chlorinated manually. The cause of the unsatisfactory samples was excessive use of the pool during admirable weather conditions.

Provision of Separate Water Services

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of providing separate water services to houses previously supplied by joint water services on "string" pipes, when the supply is insufficient within the terms of Section 138, Public Health Act 1936, as amended by Section 30, Water Act 1945.

In these cases Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new towns mains to readily accessible points to facilitate this work, where necessary, free of cost.

Number of new water services provided	27
Number of grants paid	27

Private Water Supplies

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.17%. These houses using wells and other sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from towns mains.

Drainage and Sewerage

A smoke or water test is applied to all new constructed drainage so far as is practicable.

Number of premises where new drainage was provided 18

Closet Accommodation

Since 1st April 1967, the Council have made a payment of £20 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to closets of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

One application for such grant was received during the year.

The number of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed was 250 of which 246 were provided with financial assistance under Housing Act 1959.

Storage of Household Refuse

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing and Sewage Committee
under maintenance and renewal scheme 3806

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

Dustbins of 3 cubic feet capacity are, however, supplied to premises situate in smoke control areas.

The Health Committee provide free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

There are now no known insanitary ashpits or wallbins remaining in use within the Borough, although a number of former ashpit structures remain to give service as dustbin shelters without any prior conversion of the original structure for this purpose.

Table giving particulars of conversions during the past six years

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Total
Closets abolished							
(a) Privy closets	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
(b) Pail closets	10	-	-	-	-	1	11
(c) Waste Water closets	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Privy closets converted to pail closets	13	3	-	-	6	-	22
Conversion to fresh waterclosets from							
(a) Privy closets	-	-	8	4	-	-	12
(b) Pail closets	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
(c) Waste Water closets	17	22	19	12	-	4	74
Additional fresh waterclosets provided at							
(a) Dwellinghouses and schools	51	33	37	22	216	239	598
(b) Factories and other premises	55	38	31	25	24	60	233
Total number of fresh waterclosets fixed in connection with existing dwellinghouses and premises	123	93	95	66	240	303	820
Fixed ashpits etc. converted to dustbins							
(a) Privy middens	-	-	4	4	-	-	8
(b) Dry ashpits	22	18	1	2	-	-	43
(c) Wallbins	6	3	2	5	2	-	18
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits etc.)	48	27	35	28	2	-	130

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough

Number of waterclosets	30889
Number of waste waterclosets	300
Number of dustbins	27740
Number of pail closets	87

68 pail closets are in connection with dwellings sited considerable distance from public sewers.

The remaining pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act 1957.

Pet Animals Act

Four premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. Five Boarding Establishments are also licensed and are kept satisfactorily.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	1
Number of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	10
Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	2

One sample of feathers failed to comply with prescribed standard. A new B.S.S. for this filling material is in course of preparation.

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

Offensive Trades

Number of registered offensive trades	11
Number of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	29

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenant's effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure. The number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is declining rapidly.

Total number of houses disinfested	121
Total number of Council houses disinfested	31

Number of houses infested :

Bed bugs	15
Cockroaches	62
Other vermin	44
Number of food and other premises disinfested... ..	17

In addition 97 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% Lindane/Blattenex	0.91 galls
Powder 10% Malathion	3.22 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	304

Pharmacy and Poisons

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons ...	41
Number of registered premises	39

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

Number of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	8
Number of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	4

One sample of fertiliser was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to contain excess phosphoric acid compared with the amount warranted on the statutory statement.

One sample of feeding stuff was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to contain excess protein compared with the amount warranted on the statutory statement.

In each case the attention of the manufacturer and of the appropriate authority wherein their premises was situate was directed to these matters.

Noise Nuisance

Total number of complaints received	54
Total number investigated	54
Commonest causes of complaints					
Barking dogs	9
Parking of road vehicles	3
Noisy neighbours	11

	Industrial Premises	Commercial Premises	Roadworks Construction Demolition etc.	Domestic Premises	Other	Total
Number of: Complaints received	5	9	4	25	11	54
Cases complained of	4	5	3	23	9	46
Cases investigated	4	5	3	23	9	46
Nuisances confirmed	4	5	3	11	2	25
Nuisances remedied informally	4	2	3	11	2	22
Abatement notices served	-	3	-	-	-	3

Rodent Control

The following tabulation gives details of work undertaken during the year prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	26882	46
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1120	2
(b) Number infested by		
(i) rats	556	1
(ii) mice	564	1
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	58	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) rats	55	-
(ii) mice	3	-

Difficulty was experienced in eradicating mice by use of alphachlorlose in central heated premises.

I am informed by the Director of Technical Services that 2,400 manholes throughout the Borough were treated with fluoroacetamide during the year.

Sewer treatments were recommended by the Director of Technical Services employing Messrs Rentokil Laboratories Ltd. as contractors. Baiting of all known sewer manholes within the Borough was undertaken.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	201	14
Retail shops	16	313	29
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	22	1
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	4	60	10
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	26	597	54

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act 206

Total number of registered premises received initial general inspection 597

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	3	13	Sitting facilities	-
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	6	15	Eating facilities	-
7	Ventilation	3	16	Floors, passage & stairs	4
8	Lighting	1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	4	18	Protection of Young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	-	24	First aid	4
				Other matters	7
				Total	35

Number of notices served in respect of these contraventions ... 16

Number of notices abated... .. 12

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Fatal	Reported Non-Fatal	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
				Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail shops	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	6	6	-	-	4	-

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	1	-
Falls of persons	-	-	1	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	1	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	-	-

A survey of premises within the proposed No. 10 (Hollins) Smoke-control area was commenced during the year. This area covers the remaining populated area of Unsworth Ward not previously smoke-controlled and will be reported to the Health Committee early in 1972.

The suspensions of Smoke-control Orders Nos. 2, 3 and 5 revoked at the request of the solid fuel trade in December 1970 expired on 31st March. The Council were satisfied that no further extension of these suspended orders was justified in the establishment and operation of these areas.

In the establishment and operation of these areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants Association, the North Western Gas Board, the North Western Electricity Board, the National Coal Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air Policy and helped to combat potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. The solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also staged a mobile exhibition within the Borough during the year in connection with the implementation of the Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order and the Coal Utilisation Council operated a demonstration house within this area.

A total of 3,693 visits were made to premises within smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air and are represented on the North West Divisional Council of the latter organisation.

Prevention of Air Pollution

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		37.0	122.0	201.0
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		3.08	10.16	16.75
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	83	23	1	6

The amount of dark smoke emitted from industrial chimneys per observation is 50% less than last year. The only offence arose from a chimney in connection with two oil fired package boilers at a paint works. On this occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by Section 30, Clean Air Act 1956. An inspection of the boiler plant was made and advice offered to operators and management.

Number of notifications to install furnaces received	14
Number of applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces	7
Number of such applications approved	7
Number of chimney heights determined	14

The Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order 1969 became operational 1st June. This order relates to 1,225 dwellings, including 212 in Council ownership and 39 other premises situated in 540 acres within Moorside Ward.

The greater part of the residential area of the Ward is now smoke-controlled along with 9,060 premises throughout the Borough. The net cost to the Council to make the Order operative is estimated at £21,036. Most necessary firegrate conversions were completed by the operative date. Those not then commenced were subject of statutory notices served under Section 12(2) Clean Air Act 1956 being in all, 133 cases. The Bury (No. 9) Smoke Control Order was reported to Health Committee in January and subsequently approved by the Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment. The Order which becomes operative on 1st October 1972 links together the existing Nos. 2 and 3 Smoke Control Orders and relates to 772 premises (including 222 Council houses) in the Blackford Bridge area at an estimated net cost to the Council of £7,693. Thus two-thirds of the populated area of Unsworth Ward will be Smoke controlled. When the Order becomes operative the number of premises within the Borough smoke-controlled will exceed by approximately 400 the Council's original target of 9,436 premises to be so controlled by the 31st December 1971.

Although the target number has been exceeded the Council's original programme of eleven operative smoke-control orders is still incomplete. This is because of progressive domestic development within the nine areas defined.

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Observations on Air Pollution

Observations recorded by two standard deposit gauges stationed within the Borough.

Rainfall and Deposits 1971

Period 1971	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	1.98	1.69	15.38	12.31
February	2.67	2.01	18.54	15.08
March	1.74	1.37	17.61	8.38
April	2.08	1.99	20.61	21.00
May	2.46	2.46	20.61	23.31
June	2.76	2.05	12.16	13.54
July	1.95	1.70	11.69	11.69
August	4.15	5.20	13.77	17.46
September	1.00	0.98	9.69	10.46
October	4.61	3.43	14.15	14.84
November	3.98	3.20	14.92	19.69
December	1.08	0.92	12.61	11.92
TOTAL	30.46	27.00	181.74	179.84
Monthly Average	2.54	2.25	15.15	14.99
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	28.73		180.79	

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Emissions

Measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

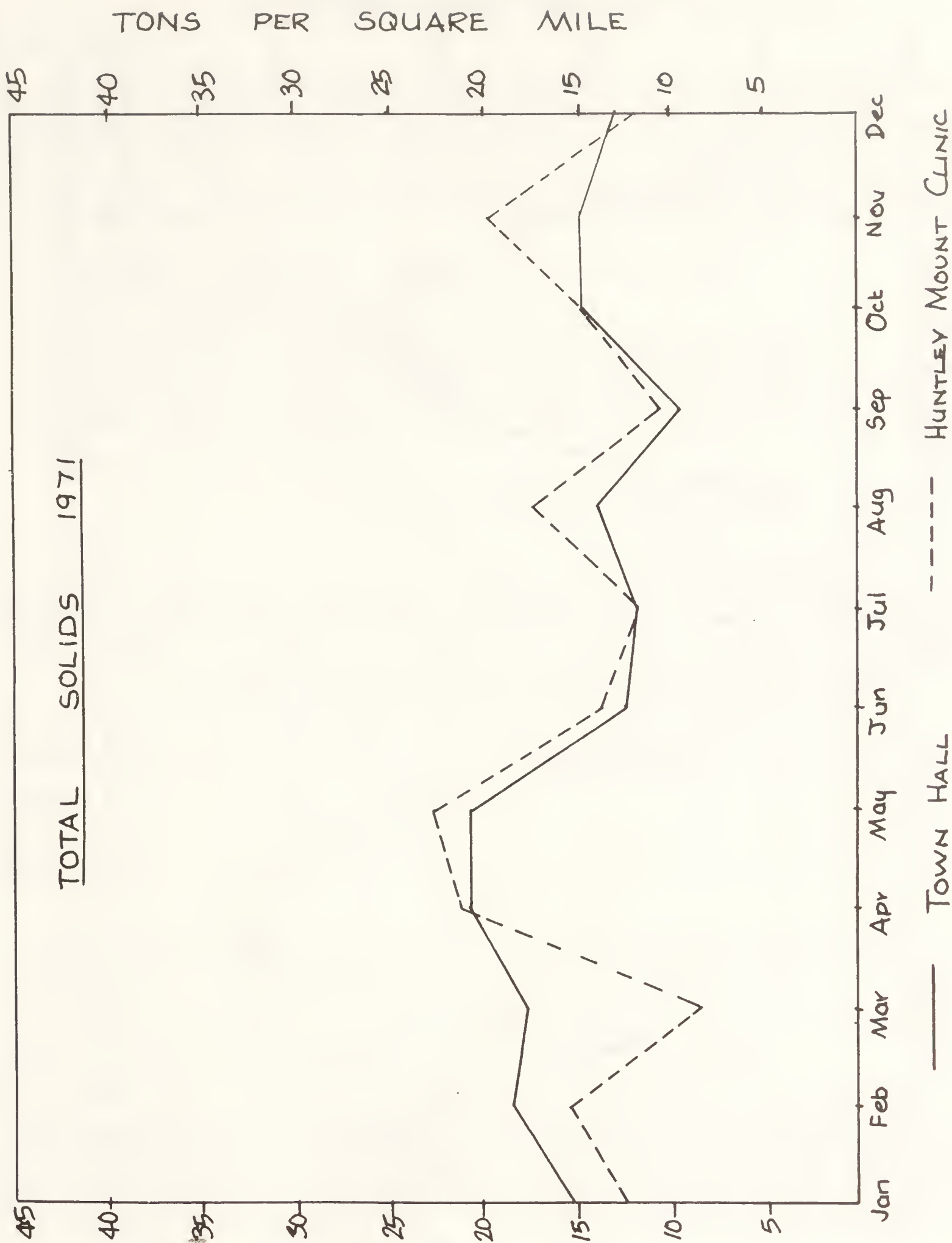
Month	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		Sunnybank Clinic	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	-	203	187	246	141	139
February	-	-	161	210	-	-
March	-	-	139	243	-	-
April	124	160	-	-	-	-
May	164	119	37	105	20	84
June	44	98	54	106	53	104
July	22	67	-	76	34	82
August	43	103	37	96	30	99
September	63	129	96	140	62	143
October	109	192	86	191	49	210
November	195	170	166	206	79	222
December	197	246	159	171	75	250

The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

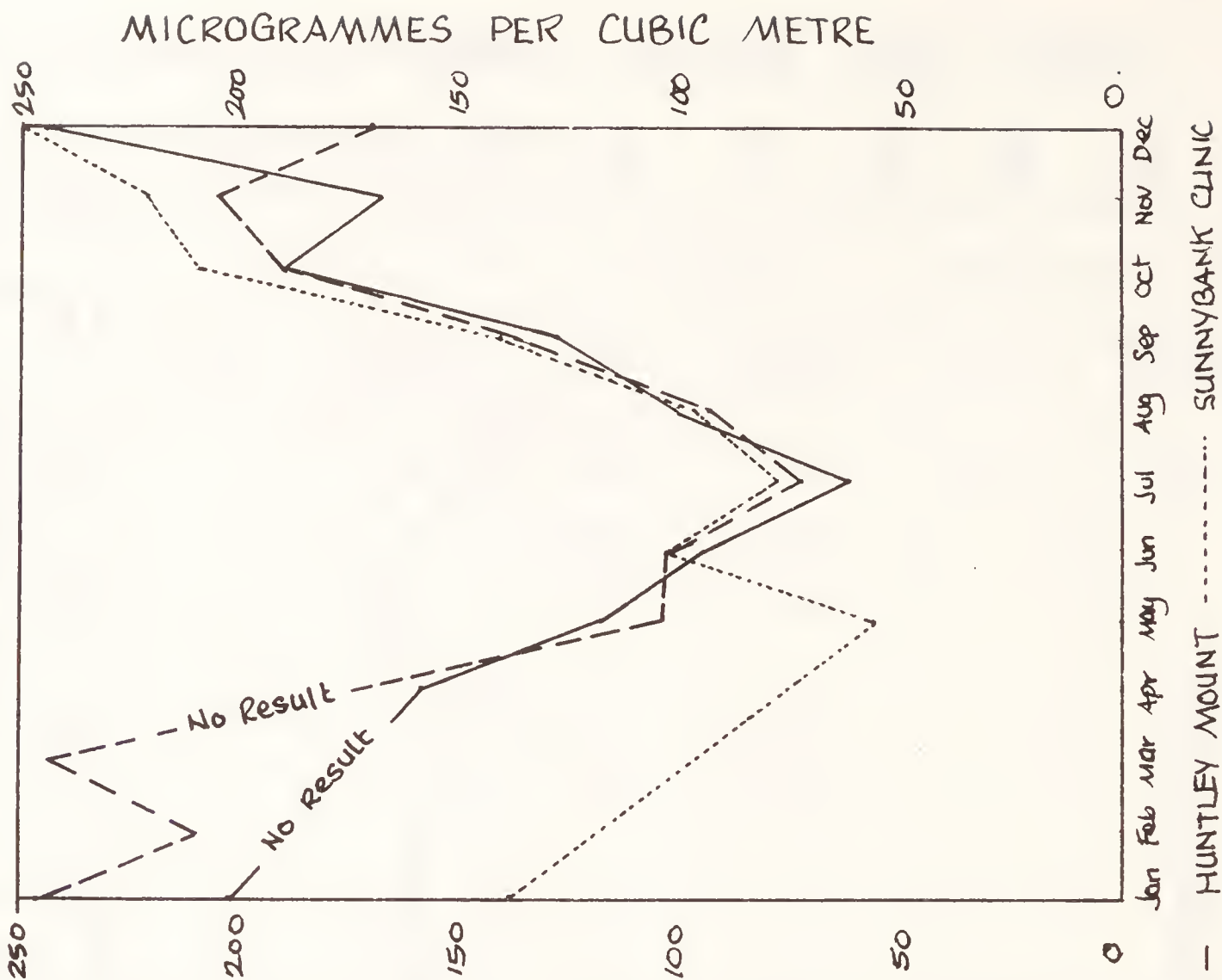
1. **Town Hall** (Classification D1) Commercial area.

2. **Huntley Mount Clinic** (Classification B2) A residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate surrounded by other built up areas but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

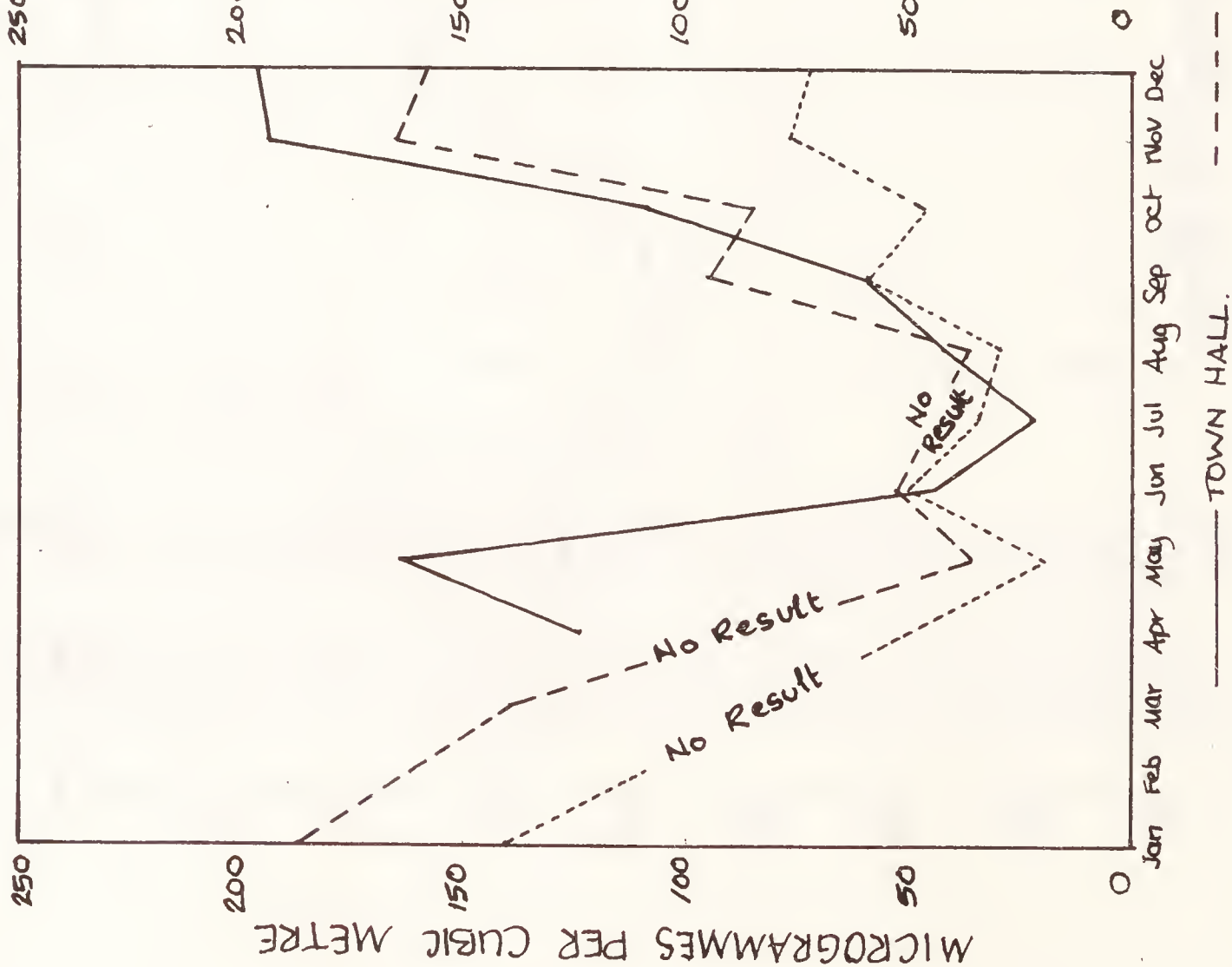
3. **Sunnybank Clinic** (Classification B3/3) Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas in a low potential atmospheric pollution, e.g. parks, fields etc. Situated in a smoke control area.



SULPHUR DIOXIDE



SMOKE



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas)(No. 2) Order 1954, which requires that only "untreated", "pasteurised" or "sterilised" milk may be retailed. Conditions attached to dealers' licences for the sale of such designated milk ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England & Wales Attested Area) Order 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free.

Total number of dairy farms	41
Total number of licensed producers of "untreated" milk...	14
Number of Registered Distributors of milk	234
Number of registered dairies and milk stores	5
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	22
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	65
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail sterilised milk...	198
Number of dealers' licences issued to retail ultra-heat treated milk	37
Number of registered dairymen trading within the Borough	39
Number of licenced pasteurisers	1

Details of Milk Sampling by Public Health Inspectors

Designation of milk	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	M.R.T. Brucella Test		Brucella Culture Test		Brucella Innoculation Test		No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	
Un-treated	285	47	9	-	-	-	214	18	46	2	2	1	329
Pasteurised	3	52	1	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Sterilised	13	-	-	-	-	12 Unsat. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Totals	351	99	10	53	-	12/1	214	18	46	2	2	1	448

93% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

9% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Three of the unsatisfactory samples failing the methylene blue reduction test were taken from licensed producers situate within the Borough. Reports on ten unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling for compliance with methylene blue reduction test.

A licensed producer within the Borough was involved in samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection after guinea pig inoculation. In this case milk from the dairy herd was treated after service of notice under Regulation 20, Milk & Dairies Regulations 1959. Four cows were subsequently removed from the herd for slaughter.

Producers of untreated milk have been samples systematically in accordance with the recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/66.

Since July 1962, all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous 41 years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

Ice Cream Premises

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice cream premises and vehicles, have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932.

Manufacturers of ice lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a traders business.

Registration at 31st December 1971

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
Hot mix process 1	339	29	11

Approximately 91% of ice cream vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

Samples taken during the Year

Bacteriological examination

No. of Samples of Ice-cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
52	51	1	47	4	1	-

Ten samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and forty-two samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Twenty-one samples of ice lollies (21 manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
40	38	9.0%	8.65%

Twenty-one samples of ice lollies (18 manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and reported to be genuine.

Two samples of ice-cream (one formal and one informal) from the same manufacturer within the Borough were reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in fat and milk solids. Further investigation revealed that the samples were in fact ice-cream lollies incorrectly described as ice-cream. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to this matter. Further samples from the same manufacturer were found to be genuine and correctly described.

Meat Inspection

Number of slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council										13
Number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1971										
Beasts	2965
Sheep and Lambs	14141
Pigs	1295
Calves	120
Total ...										18521

Total weight in tons : 1366

The number of carcasses examined requiring special attention was 2,401 - of which 16 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degree. Five carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus-bovis in a viable state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption, and 17 beef carcasses were affected with cystic conditions in a degenerate state.

Amount of Imported Port Killed Meat received at the Abattoir during 1971

Carcasses of mutton and lamb	5010
Carcasses of pork	-
Boxes and bags of offal	936

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis

Beef	-
Pork	1.235%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir

Pigs	16
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of Carcasses Condemned for Diseases and Conditions other than Tuberculosis

Beasts	...	2	Calves	...	2	Sheep	...	13	Pigs	...	5
--------	-----	---	--------	-----	---	-------	-----	----	------	-----	---

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:-

18,340 lbs. (8.19 tons) or 0.6%

Total amount of meat condemned due to tuberculosis ... 247 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than tuberculosis 18,093 lbs. - of which weights were -

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1073	11402	581	2287	1117	994	-	32

In addition 607 lbs. of meat were condemned comprising imported, port killed and canned meat and home killed meat on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material in order that it should comply with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.

Animals Infected and Condemned in whole or in part

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,370	595	120	14,141	1,295
Number inspected	2,370	595	120	14,141	1,295
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	2	2	13	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	578	362	1	1126	269
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	19.49%	12.20%	0.83%	7.96%	20.77%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.24%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of animals found on post mortem inspection to be affected with conditions and diseases other than tuberculosis

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscesses	225	27	20	-
Actino-bacillosis	2	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	5	-	-	-
Adhesions	1	4	2	-
Arthritis	1	1	1	-
Ascariasis	-	-	17	-
Brucellosis	3	-	-	-
Bruising	2	1	3	-
Cirrhosis	12	8	1	-
Congestion	1	6	79	-
Contamination	133	8	-	-
Cysts - bovis	5	-	-	-
Cysts - ovis	-	130	-	-
Cysts - others	17	2	7	1
Deformities	1	-	-	-
Emaciation (pathological)	1	5	-	-
Emphsema	8	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	403	647	-	-
Gangrene	1	-	7	-
Hydronephrosis	3	-	7	-
Injury	-	2	-	-
Leukaemia	1	-	-	-
Mastitis	4	-	-	-
Moribund	-	1	1	-
Necrosis	1	-	-	-
Nephritis	8	-	2	-
Oedema	1	-	-	-
Parasites	9	148	22	-
Pericarditis	8	11	29	-
Pleurisy	127	22	42	-
Pneumonia	18	21	63	-
Pyæmia	1	1	2	-
Swine Erysipelis	-	-	1	-
Telangiectasis	55	-	-	-

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the past ten years

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1962	5432	25230	934	647	32243	2472
1963	4867	21885	1103	491	28342	2206
1964	4119	18967	1163	220	24469	1493
1965	3471	17920	1043	118	22552	1676
1966	3598	20587	1329	268	22792	1771
1967	3649	18265	913	446	23283	1749
1968	3394	16031	824	276	20525	1592
1969	2822	12801	971	186	16736	1323
1970	3102	14264	1045	150	18561	1460
1971	2965	14141	1295	120	18521	1366

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Brucellosis Incentives Scheme

During the year three cows were received at the Abattoir for immediate slaughter under the provisions of the above scheme. Such cows had produced a positive re-action to a test for brucella infection and were deemed to be reactors under the above Scheme. The genital organs and udders of each cow were condemned unfit for human consumption but no evidence of other disease was found.

The Scheme is voluntary and has been introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a first step towards establishing brucella free Areas within the country.

Fowl Pest Order 1936

There were two outbreaks of Fowl Pest during the year, occurring on small-holdings within the Borough. In one instance approximately 1,500 birds were slaughtered under the supervision of Veterinary Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and in the second instance 2,300 birds were similarly slaughtered. In both outbreaks assistance and advice was given with respect to proper disposal of carcasses and ultimate cleansing and disinfection of premises.

Waste Food Order, 1957

The provisions of the Order require that all raw foodstuffs and swill shall be boiled before being fed to livestock and poultry.

This is an essential precaution against the spread of contagious animal disease. Boiling plant approved for this purpose is required to be licensed by the Borough Council.

Number of operative licences issued	9
Number of registered piggeries other than dairy farms	13

Inspection of other foods

Number of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops
and other similar premises re food condemnation 157

Amount of food condemned during the year has been :
4 tons 5 cwts. 41 lbs.

Foreign matter and mould in food

Number of complaints received 34
Number of prosecutions instituted 7
(For details see Legal Proceedings Table on Page 81)

Number of written cautions forwarded to vendors 9
Number and nature of offences investigated 34

No action was taken in other cases because of insufficient evidence or minor nature of offences.

Commodity	Foreign matter		Mould	Details
	Home produced	Imported	Number	
Milk	4	-	-	Glass in bottle. Carton milk sour. Bottle milk sour. Dirty bottle
Bread	3	-	-	Raisin in loaf. String in bread. Splinter of wood.
Tinned food stuff	4	1	1	Fly in soup. Portion of material in steak. Potatoes in rusty tin. Tomatoes containing label. Pears in unsound condition. Mouldy strawberries.
Confectionery	4	-	4	Mouldy apple pie. Mouldy scotch pancake. Fly in swiss roll. Mouldy potato cake. Fibre in sponge cake. Fly in hot pot. Fly in meat and potato pie. Mouldy chocolate sandwich.
Fresh meat and sausage	2	-	-	Pre-packed bacon out of date. Glass in sausage.
Others	8	1	2	Glass in meal. Fluff in sweet. Thread in ice-cream. Maggot in black pudding. Harmless mould on fruit flavoured liquid. Mould in bottle of stout. Insect in cereal. Portion of root ginger in meal. Insect in flour. Moth in margarine. Wire in caramel sweet.

Total amount of fines and costs imposed - £103.10.

Ten samples of synthetic cream and three samples of frozen egg and three samples of shellfish were submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

Registered Premises at 31st December 1971

All food preparing premises, bakehouse and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act 1932, Section 16, which operates within the Borough viz. Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Food Preparing Premises				No. of visits
Bakehouses	26	4
Fried Fish Shops	38	128
Restaurant Kitchens	19	
Industrial canteens	40	
				<hr/>
				132
Meat Shops	58	1117*
Licensed Premises	94	9
				<hr/>
				3350*

General Food Premises

Confectioners...	20
Grocers	108
Fishmongers	4
Fruit and Greengrocery	31
Miscellaneous	80
			<hr/>
			243

* Includes Visits to
82 Market Food Stalls

Totals 518	4608
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Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulation 1960 applies to 437 premises.

Record of Action Taken

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Found	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	76	12	40	7

During the year three meat shops, one greengrocery shop and six licensed premises were closed voluntarily together with one general food premises. The following new food premises were opened mainly within the new shopping precinct within the Central Re-development Area i.e. two licensed premises, two meat shops, four shops dealing in cooked and prepared food, three snack bars, one poultry trader, four supermarkets, four fish fryers and one retail cakehouse and confectionery shop. Two of the fish fryers are also engaged in the preparation of ready prepared meals to consume off the premises.

	Re-conditioned	Re-decorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided *
Licensed Premises Food Preparing Premises	5 4	5 4	5 3
Total	9	9	8

*Included the provision of sinks and washbasins. Regulation 19 applies to these premises.

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants licensed within the Borough under the provisions of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) Regulations 1963.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Food Hygiene

Public Health Inspectors have continued their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

Three incidents of food borne infection were reported.

One case involved a four person family who were found to be infected with Salmonella Anatum. The cause of infection was not found.

Another case of a three person family infected with Salmonella Typhimurium was traced to a larger incident involving a larger number of people in another district who had consumed food in a restaurant in that district.

The third incident involved a local patient whilst an inmate in a hospital outside the Borough. The causal organism was reported to be Salmonella Paratyphoid B imported into the hospital by a staff member.

Merchandise Marks Act

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale. Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry, cucumber.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marketing Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 3,236 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, which became operative in November 1969, continue for a period of three years after the passing of the Act those requirements of the Marking Orders under the above Act relative to food.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act are also not applicable to the labelling and advertising of food which is subject to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and Regulations made thereunder.

Markets

The Council's new covered and open retail markets were opened on 6th October, when the former Market Sites were discontinued. The old Market Hall being subsequently demolished. The markets are sited adjacent to the new shopping precinct in the Central Development within the Borough.

Communal washing and sanitary accommodation are provided within the market Hall and also in two conveniently placed sites on the Open Market.

A number of permanent brick structures have been provided for the use of trades engaged in the sale of the more vulnerable "open foods". These stalls are provided with individual washing facilities, main services being provided by the Council, fittings being provided by traders.

The Market Hall contains a separate food hall which accommodates meat and fish traders in specially designed stalls.

Number of food stalls in Market Hall	27
Number of food stalls on open market	55
Number of visits to market paid by Public Health Inspector					222

At the end of the year the Council were involved in resolving a number of teething problems inherent with the new projects.

Food and Drugs Sampling

Particulars of articles of food and drug samples during the year.

Articles	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	For-mal	Inf-ormal	Total	For-mal	Inf-ormal	Total	For-mal	Inf-ormal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	-	74	74	-	71	71	-	3	3
Milk	111	9	120	107	7	114	4	2	6
Ice-Cream and Ice-Cream lollies	-	40	40	-	38	38	-	2	2
Ice-Lollies	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	-
Sausage	11	1	12	7	1	8	4	-	4
Miscellaneous drugs, vitamins, and medicated products	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-
Beer, Wine, Spirits etc.	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-
Soft drinks	1	4	5	-	2	2	1	2	3
	136	162	298	127	153	280	9	9	18

Average percentage composition of milk other than 'Channel Island' milk examined during the year

Period	Milk Fat per cent	Solids not fat per cent
1st January to 31st December 1971	3.68	8.60

Number of samples certified to be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat, but genuine	9
Number of milk samples tested for presence of anti-biotics and found or reported to be otherwise satisfactory	15

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated

	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
Milk	Milk bottle	Contained 2.5% added water	Warning letter sent to producer
Milk	Milk bottle	5.8% deficient in solids-not-fat	Natural deficiency. Warning to producer and referred to Dairy Husbandry Advisor, Min. of Ag. Fisheries & Food
Milk	Milk bottle	13% deficient in fat	-do-
Milk	Milk bottle	Contained 6.7% added water	Producer resident outside Borough. Appropriate authority informed
Milk	Milk bottle	Contained 6.0% added water	
Milk	Milk bottle	1% deficient in fat	-do-
Ice-Lolly	Ice-cream lolly	Deficient in fat and milk solids	Wrongly described as ice-cream. Warning to manufacturer
Ice-Lolly	-do-	-do-	
Honey	Honey mexicana	Unrefined	Warning letter sent to packers
Frankfurter sausage	Frankfurter sausage	Contained pigments of optical glass	Complainant emigrated prior to Court Proceedings
Ham	Tinned ham	Contained slivers of tin plate	Amount minute and harmless. Consumer unable to identify vendor
Soft drink	Lemon crush	Contained excess saccharine	Warning letter sent to vendor
Soft drink	Lemon crush	-do-	
Soft drink	Orange flavour	Evidence of mould in bottle	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Sausage	Pork	3.8% deficient in meat	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Sausage	Pork	1% deficient in meat	-do-
Sausage	Pork	13.5% -do-	Manufacturer prosecuted. See Legal Prosecution Table
Sausage	Beef	1% -do-	Warning letter sent to manufacturer

Survey of Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

Further to the 1966 Report (Page 58) the Council continued their initial programme of submitting three samples of foodstuffs per month to their Consultant Analyst, although the National Survey initiated by the Association of Public Analysts and Local Authority Associations terminated in 1968.

Foodstuffs samples	Number	No. of Samples containing pesticides	Type and range of pesticide found
Fresh fruit and vegetables	25	1	0.17 p.p.m. Lindane
Dried fruit	3	Nil	-
Meat	1	Nil	-
Eggs and Cheese	2	Nil	-
Lard	1	Nil	-
Total	32	1	-

This is a further successive reduction in the number of food samples submitted found to contain pesticide. The Council are to continue to participate in the second National Survey for the same purpose to be undertaken by the same Associations are previously commenced in 1972.

H O U S I N G

I. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for house defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	733
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4735
2.	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	397
	Number of Inspections made for that purpose... ..	580
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	69
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	341

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	18
	Number of houses demolished	19

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

B - Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	103
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	56
	(b) by Council	13

C - Proceedings under Section 16 & 23 of the Housing Act 1957

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	2
2.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
	Number of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of unfitness orders	12
3.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	1
	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1

IV. Housing Act - Overcrowding

A - 1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	5
2.	Number of families dwelling therein	5
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	38
B - 1.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
C - 1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	8

I am indebted to the Director of Technical Services for the following information.

Particulars of new houses etc. erected during 1971

1.	Total, including numbers given separately under (1)						
	(i) by the local authority (a) temporary	Nil	
	(b) permanent	43	
	(ii) by other local authorities	Nil	
	(iii) by other bodies and persons	455	
2.	Total number of houses erected in each Ward, all permanent houses:						
	Moorside	29	
	East	Nil	
	Church	154	
	Redvales	61	
	Elton	206	
	Unsworth	48	
3.	Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes						3
4.(a)	Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for improvement of dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Act 1949-59						
	(1) Standard grants...	193	
	(2) Discretionary grants	62	
(b)	Total value of financial grants issued	£39,705	
(c)	Total value of grants issued to date is £337,795 in respect of 2556 houses						
(d)	Number of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities...	199
(e)	Number of houses improved during the year to "discretionary" grant standard	47
(f)	Number of amenities provided:						
	Fixed Bath	151	
	Wash hand basin	172	
	Hot water supply	172	
	Internal watercloset	195	
	Sinks	23	
	Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with prescribed standard amenities	82%

General Improvement Areas

On the 10th February 1971, the Council declared the Chesham No. 1 General Improvement area which comprised 200 dwellings in the Moorside Ward where 80% of the houses, although approximately 80 years old, possess some of the standard modern amenities.

On the 10th November 1971, the Council subsequently declared the Chesham No. 2 General Improvement area which comprises 542 dwellings adjacent to and of similar life, character and condition to those contained in General Improvement Area No. 1.

The two areas include ten houses-let-in-multiple-occupation which the Council are anxious to see converted into self-contained flats.

After holding two local exhibitions and three public meetings within the respective areas, the Council approved proposals for environmental improvement schemes in each area. The scheme for the second area was only finally agreed in March 1972. The scheme for the first area was modified during the same month to meet objections to a Street Closure Order. The effect of the modification being that only a portion of the street is closed to traffic, a "one-way" traffic system operating in the remaining portion of the street.

The Council acquired and improved a four-roomed terrace house within the first area. This house was opened for demonstration purposes during the month of October and for two successive weeks during December.

During this time the house was manned by members of the Technical Services Department staff and public health inspectors, who answered queries and gave information on the house and area improvement scheme. The house was visited by persons and representatives of the Department of the Environment and other local authorities who commended the Council upon their respective projects.

With the declaration of the first area the local residents appointed a Residents Committee to liaise and co-operate with the Council in the project. Such Committee membership was subsequently amended to become the representation of residents with each areas. The Chairman of the Committee is the Vicar of St. Marks Church whose parish covers both areas and is a pivotal point therein. The Council are indebted to the Vicar and his committee for their assistance in furthering completion of the respective schemes.

During the year 35 applications were received for improvement of houses within the areas. Twelve houses were subsequently improved during the year.

As a means of expediting the implementation of the General Improvement Areas the Council have appointed a multi-discipline Working Group of officers under the chairmanship of the Deputy Town Clerk. The Improvement Area Committee is empowered with the full duties of Council within a declared General Improvement Area. This Committee comprises the chairman and deputy chairman of the following Committees e.g. Health, Housing, Finance and Estates, Roads and Traffic, Planning and Development. The Chief Public Health Inspector was appointed Improvement Officer in August 1970.

The approval of applications for Improvement Grant is delegated to the Chairman and/or Deputy Chairman of the Improvement Areas Committee.

The Council intend to declare two further areas before April 1974 and have prepared a tentative programme of ten such areas, comprising 4,300 houses.

It is intended to declare five of these areas comprising 1,506 houses before 1st April 1974 when the Borough becomes part of Metropolitan District 12(C)

Qualification Certificates

The issue of Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act 1969 relating to houses already possessing the prescribed amenities has been delegated by Council to the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health.

Number of applications received during the year	107
Number of applications refused	30
Number of applications granted	15

Sixty-two applications were being processed at 31st December 1971.

One application for provisional approval associated with an application for Improvement Grant was recommended to be granted.

Number of visits by public health inspector re the above application 46

Clearance Area

Five Clearance Areas as detailed hereafter totalling 68 houses and involving 119 persons were represented to the Health Committee along with two individual unfit houses. Clearance Orders in respect of four Areas were subsequently confirmed by the Secretary for the Environment without any objections being received thereto.

The re-housing of tenants in Chesham Fold Road Compulsory Purchase Order and Broom Street, Baker Street, Bentley Lane, Eden Street, York Street, Parr Lane (No. 3) Clearance Areas and Wash Lane (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order was completed during the year and the respective houses subsequently demolished.

The Secretary of State for the Environment confirmed with modification the Barlow Fold Compulsory Purchase Order after holding a Public Inquiry to hear objections thereto. Rehousing of tenants in this area and the two Nuttall Square and Wellington Street (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Orders commenced during the year.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of houses concerned	No. of persons concerned
Prior to January 1971	Details given in previous reports	Seventy nine Areas	1289	2793
25-2-71	17-9-71	Tottington Road Compulsory Purchase Order	12	18
1-4-71	22-10-71	Buckley Street C.P.O.	23	39
10-6-71	29-10-71	Brookshaw St. C.P.O.	16	34
14-10-71	5-5-72	George Street (No.1) Clearance Order	7	9
14-10-71		George Street (No.2) C.P.O.	8	19
		Total	1315	2912

By the end of the year 1,729 houses had been represented and 1,963 houses demolished or closed. The Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses requires 2,923 such houses to be considered by 1976.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Public Health Inspectors made 18 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with conditions brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings.

Eight houses in multiple occupation are situate within the Chesham No. 1 General Improvement Area. It is intended that these houses will eventually be converted into self-contained flats. No proposals for such work have yet been received from private owners, but the Council have purchased two houses of similar design on the same terrace which they will convert for the same purpose to demonstrate how such work may be achieved.

The estimated number of houses of this type within the Borough is thirty-seven of which six await survey.

The other thirty-one houses are occupied as under :

No. of separate occupances in house	No. of houses
2	3
3	4
4	1
5	7
6	6
7	3
8	6
9	1

It has not been found necessary to implement any of the extended provisions of the Housing Acts 1964/1969 in respect of these premises.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer has been maintained concerning the means of fire escape from these premises.

Common Lodging House

There are no registered premises remaining within the Borough, the last of such premises being demolished in March 1968, within the provisions of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Order 1962.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

During the year 18 sites within the Borough (5 owned by the Council) were occupied by a total of 62 caravans on 18 occasions.

These caravans and those arriving for the two Annual Pleasure Fairs were visited by Public Health Inspectors on 295 occasions.

Those caravans not occupied by bona fide members of the Showman's Guild were dealt with as trespassers either by the Council or private landowners with the assistance of Police protection.

The Council have agreed to provide a site for itinerant caravaners visiting the Borough to comply with the provisions of the Caravan Sites Act 1968. It is anticipated the site will become available in the autumn of 1972.

**Type and Number of Premises in the Borough
on 31st December 1971**

Number of dwellinghouses	24,487
Number of factories	419
Number of lock-up shops	520
Number of Commercial Premises	576
Number of Licensed Premises	94
Number of Social Clubs	48
Number of Places of Entertainment	8
Number of Public Premises	46

Legal Proceedings

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 2	Piece of wood in slice of bread	Conviction	£25.00	£0.25
-do-	Chocolate sandwich with mould	Conviction	£10.00	£10.00
-do-	Fibre in sponge cake	Conviction	£6.00	£2.90
-do-	Fly in hot pot	Conviction	£12.00	£0.25
-do-	Fly in meat & potato pie	Conviction	£12.00	-
-do-	Pork sausage deficient in meat	Conviction	£5.00	-
-do-	Beef sausage deficient in meat	Conviction	£10.00	£9.70
Food & Drugs Act 1955 Section 32	Milk containing added water	Conviction	£10.00	£12.025
Public Health Act 1936 Section 93	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or prejudicial to health	Nuisance Order	-	-
-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-
-do-	-do-	-do-	-	-
-do-	-do-	Adjourned sine die	-	-
-do-	-do-	Nuisance Order	-	-
Shops Act 1950	Persons trading in prohibited articles on a Sunday	Conviction	£4.00	-
Total			£94.00	£35.125

Part V

Miscellaneous

Applications for Re-Housing on Medical Grounds

The proportion of persons over retiring age is steadily increasing and the vast majority of these are able to live at home often with some degree of ill health or disability. Some have difficulty in coping with their houses and wish to move to smaller accommodation which is easier to keep clean. Others have difficulty with stairs, yet others wish to be re-housed nearer relatives who could give some support. The result is a steady stream of applications for re-housing, usually supported by medical certificates which swells in volume year by year.

Each applicant for re-housing on medical grounds is visited by a geriatric nurse who completes a social assessment. This, together with the certificate or letter from the family doctor, enables points to be allocated by the Medical Officer of Health according to the degree of urgency of the situation.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The object of adding fluoride to the public water supply is to reduce the incidence of dental caries. Dental decay is extremely common in all areas with a low fluoride content in the water supply. In Bury the water contains only 0.05 parts per million fluoride and as would be expected, dental caries is common.

In 1963 Bury Corporation decided in favour of fluoridation but reversed their decision in 1965 and have maintained this position since then.

Medical Examinations by Health Department's Medical Officers for other Departments

Superannuations

All Bury Corporation Departments	174
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments	223
Routine 3-yearly Examinations of Firemen over 40 years of age			11
Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver's Licences	33

Children's Department

Examinations of children	73
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Training of Students etc.

Bury is recognised by the Ministry of Health as a practical training Authority for the new Certificate of District Nursing.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 24 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Three students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and nine visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.



County Borough of Bury

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1971

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer - Medical Officer of Health

Members of Education Committee

The Mayor (Councillor Skellern)

Councillor Lord (Chairman)

Councillor Fowler (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman Derbyshire

,, Lord

,, Manners

,, Shaw

,, Spurr

Councillor Bowman

,, Bullas

,, Caplan

,, Entwistle

,, Finnerty

,, Hubert

,, Hudson

,, Kershaw

,, Lancaster

,, Studholme

,, Swinnerton

,, Wright

Rev. J.R. Smith

Rev. A. Audsley

Mr. O.H. Austin

Mr. J.G. Banks

Miss E.V. Jackson

Miss L.A. Rowland

Mr. K.W. Whitehead

Mr. J. Glenholme

Dean J. Chew

Prof. G.B. Kerferd

S t a f f

Principal School Medical Officer

G.A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Mary S. Gilbody, M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

*A.J. Maclean, L.R.C.P.I.

*T.K.J. Leese, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

*J. McLenachan, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

*A.I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed)

Psychiatrist

*L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer

F.J. Heap, L.D.S.

Senior School Dental Officer

V.B. Hyman, L.D.S. (from 17.5.71)

Dental Auxiliary

Mrs K.M. Admans (to 17.2.71)

Physiotherapist

*Mrs J.M. Fishwick (to 17.1.71)

Mrs C Kurley (from 22.11.71)

Mrs Pollitt (1.3.71 to 10.9.71)

Speech Therapist

Mrs S.M. Heap

Miss R.M. Condron (from 16.8.71)

Orthoptist

*Mrs K.M. Rogerson

Educational Psychologist

Mrs A. Bunney

Senior Chiropodists

Miss J. Hurst, Mrs J.B. Crockford, Miss S.A. Birks

Superintendent School Nurse

Miss K. Yates

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse

Mrs B. Dunleavy

School Nurses

Mrs W. Stansfield

Mrs R. Bullock

Mrs J.A. Wildman

Miss J. Wolstenholme

Nursing Assistant

Mrs J. Houghton

Social Work Assistant

*Mrs J. Howarth

Administrative Assistant

Miss N. Hargreaves

School Medical Clerks

Mrs H. Darlington

Mrs S.M. Shaw

Dental Surgery Assistants

Mrs P. Hodson

Mrs B.M. Rose (from 21.6.71)

* Part Time

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1971.

It has still not been possible to fill the two vacant posts of Medical Officer in Department, and the work of medically examining all the school entrants and leavers, and following up any defects found has been carried out by doctors employed on a sessional or part-time basis. 2,301 full medical examinations were performed. The general level of health of pupils examined was very good on the whole. Only seven were found to be of unsatisfactory physical condition.

In September 1971 the Education (Milk) Act came into force and free milk to children over the age of seven years ceased unless they attend a special school or qualified on health grounds. Subsequently 342 children were granted entitlement to free milk on health grounds. I should like to record my appreciation of the co-operation given by teachers and headteachers in this matter.

In February the Dental Auxiliary resigned and it has not been possible to fill the post since then, due to a national shortage of suitably qualified persons. Fortunately we were able to recruit a Senior Dental Officer to fill a long-standing vacancy.

The number of cases of measles in children of school age showed a marked reduction from the relatively high levels of the previous three years, falling from 245 in 1970 to 79 in 1971. Vaccination against measles was introduced in 1968, and it is possible that the effect of this measure is at last beginning to show.

There was again an increase in the number of handicapped children assessed as educationally subnormal and requiring placement in a special day school. On 1st April 1971 the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970 came into force. This had the effect of admitting to the educational system 45 children previously classed as "ineducable" because of mental handicap. At the same time the Education Committee accepted administrative responsibility for that part of the William Kemp Heaton Training Centre caring for children up to school leaving age, and which became known as Goshen School. Henceforth the previously "ineducable" child was to be treated as any other handicapped schoolchild.

It only remains for me to thank the staff of the School Health Service for their continued devotion to duty, and the Education Committee for their continued support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

P. G. Levene

Principal School Medical Officer.

28th October 1972.

Schools in the Borough

In September 1971 there were 2,695 infants on roll, 4,360 juniors, 3,959 secondary pupils - making a total of 11,014 pupils attending maintained schools. Comparative figures for 1970: infants 2,586, juniors 4,189, secondary 3,841 - total 10,616. There were, in addition, attending Direct Grant schools in the area in September 1971 - 874 pupils at the Convent Grammar School (including the Prep.), 761 pupils at the Bury Grammar School for Boys (inclusive of Prep.), and 798 pupils at the Bury Grammar School for Girls (inclusive of Prep.).

Five new schools came into use at the commencement of the 1971-72 school year. These were Hollins County Primary School, St. John's C.E. Primary, St. Thomas's C.E. Primary, Woodbank County Primary and Unsworth County Comprehensive Phase 1. The total number of schools in September 1971 was Nursery 1, Primary 29, Secondary 8, Special 2.

Routine Medical Inspections

Every child commencing school has to have a medical examination. Normally this is performed during the first term. The "intermediate" examination of children on transfer to secondary education was discontinued several years ago. School leavers are medically examined during their last year at School. Normally all such medical examinations are performed in school by a Medical Officer of the School Health Department, although in recent years it has been necessary to employ other doctors on a sessional basis because of staffing difficulties.

During the year, 1323 school entrants and 739 school leavers were medically examined. In addition 239 other medical examinations were performed making a total of 2301. To this total should be added 119 medical examinations performed at the Convent Grammar School and 327 at the Bury Grammar Schools.

School Medical Officers also performed 3682 reinspections and special inspections at schools or school clinics.

Parents' Attendance

Parents are encouraged to attend when their children are to be medically examined by the school doctor. It is particularly important that they do so when the child is just starting school, so that a proper medical history can be taken from the parent and any doubtful points cleared up. A simple medical questionnaire is requested in every case so that even if the parent is unable to attend, a medical history is available to the medical officer.

The percentage of parents attending at routine medical inspection was as follows :

School entrants	90.1%
School leavers	4.2%

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1971

Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin	T 0	14 29	4 7	2 5	20 41	528 1
Eyes - a. Vision	T 0	60 21	24 18	32 5	116 44	356 291
b. Squint	T 0	35 21	2 1	3 4	40 26	113 125
c. Other	T 0	5 6	2 3	1 -	8 9	25 2
Ears - a. Hearing	T 0	17 49	6 3	4 5	27 57	20 5
b. Otitis Media	T 0	1 15	- 5	- 6	1 26	3 -
c. Other	T 0	2 12	- 2	1 1	3 15	3 3
Nose and Throat	T 0	11 96	- 8	- 21	11 125	8 1
Speech	T 0	19 40	- 1	1 2	20 43	9 -
Lymphatic Glands	T 0	1 18	- 1	1 -	2 19	- 1
Heart	T 0	5 30	1 9	- 2	6 41	3 2
Lungs	T 0	- 27	3 10	- 5	3 42	3 1
Developmental - a. Hernia	T 0	1 13	- -	- 1	1 14	- -
b. Other	T 0	3 24	- 6	- 5	3 35	2 -
Orthopaedic - a. Posture	T 0	- 2	- 3	- 1	- 6	- 1
b. Feet	T 0	11 15	4 10	1 3	16 28	25 1
c. Other	T 0	1 20	3 10	- 3	4 33	31 4
Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T 0	- 2	1 -	1 1	2 3	1 -
b. Other	T 0	- 8	- 1	- 2	- 11	4 1
Psychological - a. Development	T 0	1 11	- 3	1 3	2 17	67 4
b. Stability	T 0	- 28	- -	- 1	- 29	5 1
Abdomen	T 0	- 8	- 2	- 3	- 13	5 -
Other	T 0	3 14	3 3	1 2	7 19	17 3

Results of Medical Inspections

We recorded an increase in the number of skin conditions found to require treatment. There was no apparent reason for this. Most of them were seen at clinics rather than at routine medical inspections in schools. There was actually a reduction in the two largest groups of cases seen, i.e. scabies and impetigo. It may be that the increase in other skin conditions seen merely reflects a greater desire on the part of parents to have medical attention for conditions which they formerly ignored or treated themselves.

There was again a substantial increase in the number of 5-year olds found to require glasses or suffering from squints. At the same time there was a big reduction in the number of school leavers found to have defective vision.

There was also an increase in the fairly small number of school entrants with hearing defects, and of the considerable number found at special examinations to have hearing defects. Most of the latter were found as a result of screening tests of hearing performed in school.

Medical Officers found fewer cases of otitis media at routine medical inspections at school.

The Work of the School Nurses

During the year School Nurses have carried out the following visits.

Home Visiting by Nurses:

Ophthalmic Cases	174
Minor Ailments	23
Infectious Disease	20
Cleanliness	115
Other visits	166
Total									498

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers ... 213

Other visits to Schools by Nurses -

(a) For cleanliness	270
(b) Other visits	395
Number of examinations of children for head infestation	20875
Number of examinations at which infestation found	1315

There was a more intensive follow-up of visual defects to encourage the wearing of glasses where these had been prescribed. The number of home visits regarding ophthalmic cases therefore shows an increase over the previous year, when only 25 home visits were made for this purpose.

Scalp Infestation

In recent years the head louse has developed resistance to the usual method of treatment by Gamma B.H.C. This is shown by a gradual increase in the incidence of scalp infestation in schools. During 1971 the treatment was changed to Malathion, and this proved to be more effective. The following table shows the percentage of schoolchildren found to have a scalp infestation in each of the last five years:

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
% Infestation	3.1	2.1	5.4	6.1	4.9

During 1971 an average of 8 visits was made to each school by the nurse who deals with the matter. She made a total of 20,875 head inspections and provided treatment and advice where necessary. Infestation was found on 1,315 occasions in 540 individual children.

Baths and cleansing facilities are available at Huntley Mount Clinic to assist in the treatment of difficult cases, and also for the treatment of scabies. Steel combs are on sale at school clinics for nit treatment.

Scabies

The long drawn out epidemic of scabies continues to abate. 34 cases were treated at school clinics during the year, compared with 50 the previous year.

Arrangements for Treatment of School Children

NAME OF CLINIC	WHERE HELD	TIME
Minor Ailments	The Wylde Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Minor Ailments	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (during Term)
Minor Ailments	Sunnybank Clinic	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Physiotherapy U.V.L.	The Wylde Clinic	Monday a.m. Tuesday a.m.
	Sunnybank Clinic	Thursday a.m.
	Limefield School	Wednesday a.m.
	Goshen	Friday a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	As required
Ophthalmic Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	Tuesday 8-45 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Dental Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic	By appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
Audiometric Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Orthoptic	Huntley Mount Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily. By appointment
Speech Therapy	Sunnybank Clinic	Monday afternoon and Tuesday afternoon
Psychologist	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment
Psychiatrist	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays by appointment
Chiropodist	The Wylde Clinic	By appointment Monday to Thursday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
	Huntley Mount Clinic	Friday 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. By appointment

Minor Ailments Clinics

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunny- bank
No. of Children attending from 1970 ...	-	-	-
No. of Children discharged during 1971 ...	702	80	31
No. of Children still attending at end of 1971	-	-	-
No. of fresh Children who attended during 1971	702	80	31
No. of attendances	1523	227	55
Clinic open	252 days	198 days	252 days
Average attendance per child	2.2	2.8	1.8
Average daily attendance	6	1.2	0.2

Altogether 706 parents were seen at the Clinics during the course of the year.

CASES ATTENDING CLINICS

The nature of the cases treated at all Minor Ailments Clinics are given below:

Ringworm, Scalp	-
Ringworm, Body	-
Scabies	34
Impetigo	86
Other skin diseases	408
Minor Eye defects - External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	25
Minor Ear defects	26
Miscellaneous	16

Infectious Diseases in Children of School Age

Measles	79
Scarlet Fever	8
Dysentery	3
Whooping Cough	32
Infective Jaundice... ..	11
Salmonella	1
Total	<u>134</u>

Physiotherapy

A part-time Physiotherapist attends the Wylde Clinic and also Limefield Special School, at regular intervals. Treatment is given in accordance with medical recommendations.

The work done by the Physiotherapist on behalf of the School Health Service in 1971 is as follows :

				Wylde Clinic	Limefield School
Remedial Exercises					
Number of new patients	16	1
Number of attendances	83	58

Analysis

Pes Planus	6	-
Pes Valgus	3	-
Intoeing	3	-
Asthma	2	-
A.P.M.	1	-
Lack of co-ordination	1	2
Tight Tendo Achilles	-	1

Ultra Violet Light

Number of New Patients	19
Number of Attendances	140
Number Discharged	17

Analysis of New Cases

General debility	3
Bronchitis	2
Acne	14

Eye Defects

The commonest condition encountered is defective vision due to errors of refraction. A simple vision test is performed by the school nurse during the child's first year in school, at the ages of 7 years, 11 years, 13 years and again in the final year at school. In addition to this the nurse tests the vision of children if the teacher reports any suspicion of poor eyesight, or at the request of the parent.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attends the Wylde Clinic on two sessions every week to see cases of suspected visual defect referred to him.

Orthoptic Clinic

I am indebted to Mrs K.M. Rogerson for the following report :

The total number of Bury schoolchildren attending the orthoptic clinic during 1971 was 290. Of these, 123 were new cases referred by Mr McLenachan, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from eye clinics held at the Wylde and Bury General Hospital. 36 children had surgery for squint at Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale. In addition, children from areas outside Bury were seen by arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancashire County Council to observe and treat their cases of squint.

Ear Disease and Hearing

A clinic is conducted on alternate Fridays at the Wylde Clinic by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Mr A.I. Goodman. 19 clinics were held during the year.

Attendances were as follows:

First consultation with Surgeon	75
Second or subsequent consultation with Surgeon...	79
Total						154

Analysis of new cases:

Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	26
Otitis Media	7
Sinus Infection	5
Partial deafness...	23
Other conditions...	13
Otorrhoea	1
Total						75

Audiometry

A Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available in the Department. This year 1189 children were examined at school. In addition 306 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers. All children with defects discovered by audiometry are referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation and treatment.

Speech Therapy

I am indebted to Mrs S.M. Heap for the following report:
The total number of school children receiving treatment for speech defects during 1971 was 208 (148 boys, 60 girls). In addition, 31 pre-school children (25 boys, 6 girls) attended one of the clinics.

Analysis of cases :

1. School Children

	Boys	Girls
Dyslalia	86	26
Retarded speech development	20	12
Retarded speech development and dyslalia	14	8
Stammer	9	3
Stammer and dyslalia	6	1
Sigmatism	5	5
Dysarthria	-	3
Hearing impediment contributing to retarded speech development and dyslalia	7	1
Cleft palate	1	-
Dysphonia and dislalia	-	1
	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 60

2. Pre-school Children

Retarded speech development	14	2
Cleft palate	2	-
Dyslalia	5	3
Hearing loss	-	1
Non-fluency	4	-
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 6

Attendances totalled 2,693 during the year, and 508 appointments were failed. 139 children attended with their parents for interview and diagnosis, and of these 130 were admitted for treatment: 116 school children and 14 pre-school children.

Huntley Mount Clinic remained the centre for speech therapy, and the number of sessions held at Sunnybank Clinic was increased from two to three per week. A treatment session at Greenhill Primary School was held approximately once a fortnight and catered for children attending this school, and also other children in that area of the town.

In August we were fortunate enough to engage the service of a second speech therapist, Miss R.M. Condon. By the beginning of the autumn school term a new programme had been arranged, and of course the field of activity was considerably widened. After some minor amendments, the work was apportioned as follows:

Huntley Mount Clinic	8/10 sessions weekly
Sunnybank Clinic	5 sessions weekly
Goshen School	2 sessions weekly
Limefield School	2/3 sessions weekly
Western area (Greenhill School and Alderman Smith's School)	1/3 sessions weekly

During the year there have been 83 school visits and 57 home visits.

The number of children discharged was 46:

- 37 have been cured
- 2 have improved
- 3 have removed from the district
- 3 ceased attending towards the end of treatment
- 1 was referred for private treatment

At the end of the year the number of children remaining on the waiting list was 17. In view of the fact that in previous years the number on the waiting list increased steadily to the highest ever number last year of 116, this is very gratifying.

Students from Manchester School of Speech Therapy have continued to visit Bury clinics during college terms to gain practical experience. One student was present one and a half days per week, and they have done some useful work under supervision.

Co-operation from Medical Officers, teachers, nurses and staff has been invaluable and much appreciated. Parental co-operation too has been in general very willing and often extremely able, thus speeding the inevitably slow process of speech correction.

Chiropody

A Chiropodist is available each morning either at the Wylde Clinic (Monday to Thursday) or Huntley Mount Clinic (Friday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to deal with cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

248 children made 1461 attendances, 212 of these were suffering from Verrucae.

Diabetes

There are 7 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 3 of whom have had in-patient treatment.

X-Ray Examinations

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The majority of these have been X-rays of the nasal sinuses.

Medical Reports on Court Cases

The School Health Service is frequently asked to submit reports in cases of children due to appear in the Juvenile Court. During 1971, 71 reports have been requested concerning 66 children. On 45 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 26 occasions it was possible to submit information for the benefit of the Court.

Child Guidance Clinic

I am indebted to Dr L. Grimshaw (Consultant Psychiatrist) for the following report:

The problems of school phobia and truancy still rate highly in the total number of children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic. One important category which is probably increasing numerically consists of early adolescent children. Such children often regard school work as irrelevant to their occupational future and even to their general way of life; hence they avoid attendance or attend irregularly.

They offer a challenge to the designers of school curricula; the proposed raising of the school leaving age will throw this problem into even greater relief.

Individual children treated at the Clinic	62
Number of attendances	94
New cases referred by:					
Educational Psychologist	6
General Practitioners	15
School Medical Officers	18
Social Services Department	3
Total					42

Educational Psychologist's Report

I am indebted to Mrs A. Bunney (Educational Psychologist) for the following report:

The Remedial Reading Service has become well established within the Bury school system. 287 children have been screened and found to be in need of such help by the Educational Psychologist. We have at present four reading teachers working on a peripatetic basis serving junior and secondary modern departments. I anticipate that in the fullness of time the reading problem in secondary schools will diminish. Each teacher is responsible for about 40 children taken in small groups three times each week. Obviously only four teachers are unable to do justice to the very large problem. Two additional teachers have been appointed for January 1972. However, even within the space of 15 months since the remedial reading service was officially established, 66 of the children have been discharged because their reading age was in accordance with their mental age.

During the last year it has been possible to transfer five children from Limefield Special School for educationally subnormal children back into the normal school system. The progress of E.S.N. children is regularly reviewed, and their transfer back to normal schools is effected as soon as they are able to manage competently.

Increasing numbers of adolescent and pre-adolescent children have been referred to the Clinic presenting with psychopathic and aggressive behaviour. This draws our attention to the obvious need for more residential places, and possibly day centre facilities within the Bury community.

All staff dealing with pre-school children should be on the look out for the under five child whose development is slow. It is important to give such children intensive individual attention in all subjects as early as possible.

Distribution of I.Q.

I.Q. below 50	...	8 severely subnormal
I.Q. 50-74	...	34 educationally subnormal
I.Q. 75-89	...	278 below average
I.Q. 90-109	...	211 average
I.Q. 110-135	...	58 above average

Distribution of ages

Pre-School	36
Infant School	114
Junior School	382
Secondary School	57

Provisions of Meals and Milk in Schools

Under the provisions of the Education (Milk) Act the provision of free school milk from 1st September 1971 was limited to children in special schools and pupils in other maintained schools up to the end of the summer term next after they attain the age of seven years, and to other pupils of primary school age when a school medical officer certifies that the pupil's health requires that he should be provided with school milk.

Prior to the Education (Milk) Act coming into force 1/3 pint bottles of milk were supplied to an average of 5,900 children daily. Subsequent to the Act becoming effective, milk has been supplied to 2,900 children each school day, 342 children being entitled to milk on health grounds and the remainder on grounds of age.

During 1971, 1,200,191 dinners were supplied to children in attendance at maintained schools. At 25 schools, meals were cooked and served on the premises, whilst 11 schools, not having their own kitchens, were supplied with transported dinners cooked at the Elton Secondary School Kitchen or at the Willow Street Central Kitchen. New school kitchens were brought into operation at the St. John's Primary School on 6th September, at Hollins County Primary School on 8th November, at the Unsworth Comprehensive School on 22nd November and at the St. Thomas's Primary School on 6th December 1971, with a consequent reduction in the number of transported meals.

Home Tuition

During 1971, home teaching was provided for a child with an injured hip, from February to the end of July, and a child awaiting surgical treatment for two months. Home treatment was also provided for a child suffering from a disease of the hip for approximately six weeks, and for a child who had a broken leg, for three months.

Nursery School

Elton Nursery School for children aged 3 to 5, continued with an average number on roll of 25 children in full-time attendance, and 40 on part-time. Many children were admitted on social grounds.

The Report of the Organiser of Physical Education

Primary Schools

During the year under review four new primary schools have been opened in the town: St. John's to the north, Hollins in the southern area, Woodbank to the west and St. Thomas's to the east. All these schools have been equipped with fixed and portable apparatus so designed to meet the physical and mental needs of the children of primary school age. It is disappointing to report that the outdoor physical education facilities at these schools will not be to such standards as those provided for indoor physical activities.

Pleasing results have been obtained in the award of swimming certificates to the school children; 772 gaining the elementary award and 375 receiving the more advanced award which includes a knowledge of life saving.

Special Schools

Visits to the Goshen School which caters for the severely-handicapped is now included in the programme of the Physical Education Organiser. The need for physical activity is just as vital for the handicapped child as it is for the more normal child and providing due care and attention is given by the teachers, these children can enjoy the benefits of physical activity which is now recognised as an important factor in the all-round development of the handicapped child. More indoor space, equipment and financial aid will be required if these young children are to receive the full benefit which physical activity can bring.

Lack of facilities during school time prevents the possibility of swimming instruction for these children but one hopes that with the provision of more pools in the area such an activity can be included in the school's physical education programme.

Secondary Schools

The new school at Unsworth for secondary school pupils was opened in 1971, where provision has been made for the pupils to enjoy a varied physical education programme, although the planned playing fields will not be in use for some two years. However, with the help of the Parks Department, provision of some games areas has been made which, with the use of the small hard surface area, affords an opportunity for the pupils to receive instruction in some outdoor physical education.

A welcome addition to the facilities at the Wellington School has been the erection of a good spacious building where the pupils can change for physical activity and where the benefits of a hot shower after partaking in physical activity can be enjoyed by both pupils and staff.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for the Year ended 31st December 1971

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1972:

(i) Form 7 Schools	11,409
(ii) Form 7M	153
(iii) Form 11 Schools	70
Total								<hr/> 11,632 <hr/>

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory No.	Unsatis- factory No.	for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1967 and later	45	45	-	-3	16	18
1966	1037	1036	1	45	79	118
1965	241	240	1	12	35	47
1964	59	57	2	8	5	12
1963	52	52	-	8	4	12
1962	30	29	1	4	2	6
1961	40	40	-	3	2	5
1960	20	20	-	4	-	4
1959	21	20	1	2	2	4
1958	17	17	-	3	2	5
1957	14	14	-	-	4	4
1956 and earlier	725	724	1	24	25	49
Total	2301	2294	7	116	176	284

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total ... 99.7%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total ... 0.30%

TABLE B. - Other Inspections

NOTES - A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	2280
Number of Re-inspections	1402
							<hr/> 3682 <hr/>

TABLE C. - Infestation with Vermin

NOTES - All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table C. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons						20875
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested						540
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act 1944)		-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued Section 54(3), Education Act 1944)		-

Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A. - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

							Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	25
Errors of refraction (including squint)					1647
						Total	<hr/> 1672 <hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed							<hr/> 924 <hr/>

TABLE B. - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear 	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	129
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	16
Received other forms of treatment 	10
	<hr/>
Total	163
	<hr/>
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1971 known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
(a) during the calendar year 1971 	1
(b) in previous years 	12

TABLE C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients department	25
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

TABLE D. - Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part 1)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm - (a) Scalp 	-
(b) Body 	-
Scabies 	34
Impetigo 	86
Other skin diseases 	408
	<hr/>
	528
	<hr/>

TABLE E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	62
	<hr/>

TABLE F. - Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	208

TABLE G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	17
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	695
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify	
Physiotherapy	11
Immunisation etc.	2290
Orthoptic	290
Chiropody	248
Pure Tone Testing	306
Total (a)-(d)	3857

Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

- 1.(a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? -
2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 11, 13 and 15 years
- 3.(a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes
- (b) If so, at what age? 15 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? ... Yes
- 4.(a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Vision screening by School Nurses. Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurses, Abnormals then tested by School Medical Officers
- 5.(a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? A School Nurse specialising in the work

Return of Handicapped Children

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1971		Blind P.S. Deaf Pt.Hg. P.H. Del. Mal. E.S.N. Epil. Sp.Def. Total										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A	Number of handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	43	-	54
		girls	1	1	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	29
	(i) of those included at A above	boys	-	-	-	1	3	2	25	-	-	31
		girls	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	13
B	Number of children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
		girls	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed B(i) & (ii)	boys	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	26	-	35
		girls	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	15

C	Mentally handicapped children from the Authority's area, previously regarded as unsuitable for education at school, who became the Authority's responsibility on 1st April 1971	Boys	25
		Girls	20
		Total	45

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS:

As at 20th January 1972		Blind (1)		P.S. (2)	
Children from the authority's area awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A	(i) waiting before 1st Jan. 1971	(a) day places		-	-
	(1) Under 5 years of age	(b) boarding places		-	-
		(a) day places		-	-
	(ii) Newly assessed since 1st January 1971	(b) boarding places		-	-
		(a) day places		-	-
	(2) Aged 5 years and over	(b) boarding places		-	-
		(i) Waiting before 1st Jan. 1971		-	-
		(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school		-	-
		(b) others		-	-
		(a) day places		-	-
		(b) boarding places		-	-
		(ii) Newly assessed since 1st Jan. 1971		-	-
		(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school		-	-
		(b) others		-	-
		(a) day places		-	-
		(b) boarding places		-	1
	(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools - total of (1) and (2) above	(a) day places		-	-
		(b) boarding places		-	1
B	Pupils from the Authority's area on the registers of:-	(i) Maintained Special Schools (other than hospital Special Schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained		(a) day	-
		(b) boarding		-	-
		(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special School) wherever situated		(a) day	-
		(b) boarding		-	1
		(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority		(a) day	-
		(b) boarding		-	-
		(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school			-
C	Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above	-	-	-	-
D	Handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act 1944	(i) in hospitals		-	-
		(ii) in other groups e.g. units for spastics		-	-
		(iii) at home		-	-
E	Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944: and board in homes. Totals of A (3): B (i) to (iv): C: D (i) to (iii)	-	1	-	1

IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P. H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E. S. M. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		Total (11)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	14	14
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	-	-	1	-	21	17
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
-	-	3	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	92	66	-	-	-	-	99	68
-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	8	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	6	2	5	2	6	2	9	2	121	90	1	-	1	-	149	100

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

				Number of Pupils		
				Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment
First inspection-school	4677)		
First inspection-clinic	1208)	3434	3434
Re-inspection - school or clinic			...	236	173	163
			Totals	...	6121	3607
						3597

Visits (for treatment only)				Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year			...	1096	336	31	1463
Subsequent visits	2031	798	61	2890
Total visits	3127	1134	92	4353

Courses of Treatment

Additional courses commenced	67	53	7	127
Total courses commenced	1096	336	31	1463
Courses completed	-	-	-	-

Treatment

Fillings in permanent teeth	1021	748	53	1822
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1997	134	-	2131
Permanent teeth filled	727	568	108	1403
Deciduous teeth filled	1741	118	-	1859
Permanent teeth extracted	70	156	29	255
Deciduous teeth extracted	1200	138	-	1338
Number of general anaesthetics	-	-	-	-
Number of emergencies	264	100	16	380
Number of pupils X-rayed	15
Prophylaxis	32
Teeth otherwise conserved	20
Teeth root filled	-
Inlays	-
Crowns	-

Orthodontics

New cases commenced during the year	-
Cases completed during the year	-
Cases discontinued during the year	-
Number of removable appliances fitted	-
Number of fixed appliances fitted	-
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	-

Dentures

		Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:					
(a) with full denture	-	-	-	-
(b) with other dentures	-	1	-	1
	Total	-	1	-	1
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)	-	1	-	1

Anaesthetics

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	-
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Sessions

	Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in year					Total sessions
		School Service			M & C.W. Service		
		Inspection at School	Treat- ment	Dental Health Education	Treat- ment	Dental Health Education	
Dental Officers (inc. P.S.D.O.)	25	39	437	-	25	-	526
Dental Auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dental Hygienists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	39	437	-	25	-	526

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